The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,600—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1889.

APRIL.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve,	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th Apr.
BL GANGES	3206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th ,,
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigeli	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E Stewart	9th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	3th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th Apr.
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Samoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
bAMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,550	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	4,200	600	14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about the 4th proximo.

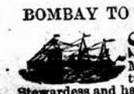
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.



S. ASIA, 3,550 tons, Captain W. RUSSELL, sailing 1st May. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. Fares very moderate. Books through to London (overland from Genoa).

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS,

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 26th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Bancoora	3,000	On or about 30th May 1889

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s s. "MALACCA," or the "SWORDSMAN" will sail as above early next month.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASPARAGUS.

FINEST PICKED GERMAN, per tin Rs. 2-2
FINEST CALIFORNIAN, per tin, ,, 1-5

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DANISH BUTTER.

THE BEST & CHOICEST ARTICLE IMPORTED
Per tin one lb. Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEESE.

	Rs. a.
DOUBLE GLOSTER—On cut.....per lb.	0 14
DUTCH EDAMS, weighing about 4 lbs... ,,	0 13

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPEAKING TUBES AND WHISTLES.

A SMALL Consignment of the above has just been opened. The WHISTLES are provided with INDICATORS to show—when there are several Whistles in use together—through which to answer.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS :—

Flexible Tubes and Whistles	...Rs. 8	0 each.
Brass Plates for do.	... ,, 1	12 ,,
Mouth Pieces and Whistles	... ,, 4	0 ,,
Do. do.	... ,, 3	8 ,,
Do. do.	... ,, 3	0 ,,

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp & Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In sea-sickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

THE MEDICAL FORMULÆ
OF THE
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL,
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Medical Men supplied with Drugs, Chemicals and Preparations, at the lowest rates with strict regard to quality.

Rs. 2 per Copy. Obtainable of

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	,, 1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS	,, 6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
G. GILBERT, Esq., (Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani).
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.

LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE : 31, Elphinstone Circle.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHOT CARTRIDGES, "FIELD" LOADED.

	Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge.....per 100	8 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING AND GYMKHANA REQUIREMENTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY.

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.



THE



HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits	30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	,,	4 8
Best Oxford do.	,,	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8	to 8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	15 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	,,	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	,,	6 8
Warm Gloves	,,	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.	6 8
Best Linen Cuffs	,,	10 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
MoneyBelts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Resais or Quilts	from 5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	,, 15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses	2 0
Sovereign Boxes	from 2 0
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Nail Scissors	from 1 8
Penknives	,, 1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	,, 15
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	,, 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each 10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Waterproof Coats	4 8
Air Pillows and Cushions	

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,

PERAMBULATORS

Just Received, best Quality only.
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.

PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 23 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaetelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces. This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.

N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. LD.

LADIES' SHIRTS.

WE have introduced these extremely Comfortable and Cool GARMENTS for the HOT WEATHER, THEY ARE WELL FITTING, NEAT-BECOMING, AND ECONOMICAL; MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW DAYS, ANY SHAPE, COLLARS ATTACHED.

Real French Cambric, a variety of Novel Designs	per half dozen Rs. 18
Best Scotch Oxford Matte, an immense Selection	,, ,, 21
Tropical Flannel, Unshrinkable and very Thin	,, ,, 24
Silk and Wool, the Coolest and most Luxurious material, manufactured in White and neat Stripes and Checks	,, ,, 36

Measurement Forms and Patterns, post free.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HOMEWARD "SEASON '89" BOUND PASSENGERS.



EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR TRAVEL
SEA OR LAND
AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

Our intimate acquaintance enables us to Promptly Outfit for any route.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, a desirable BUNGALOW, at Khundala. Rent—Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET.—The PARADISE LODGE at Matheran has Four Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms and a large Sitting-room and Dining-room, and is kept in First Class order. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

FILTERS, FILTERS,
OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
CHEAVIN'S
COMPRESSED CHARCOAL.
PATENT CARBON BLOCK.
TIN CHARCOAL.
GLASS WITH CHARCOAL.
BOTTLE FILTERS.
POCKET FILTERS.
WATER COOJAS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

DEBENTURES COLLECTED OR OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor ....Mr. H. Stanley.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY,
LAST NIGHT OF
BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.

SATURDAY, 27.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN BOMBAY OF
LA PERICHOLE.
La Perichole ....Miss Gracie Plaisted.
Piquillo ....Mr. Charles Harding.
Orchestra under the Direction of Mr. G. T. Trimnel.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
OVERTURE AT 9 P.M.
THOS. H. BABINGTON, Business Agent.

THE ORIENTAL OIL AND FLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of May, 1889, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the Names and Addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Undersigned on behalf of the Liquidators of the said Company at Albert Buildings, Fort.—Dated this 25th day of April 1889.

L. NANABHAI BHATTA, Secretary to the Liquidators.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for Supply and Erection of IRON WATER TANKS and FITTINGS in some of the Batteries of the Bombay Defences, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be Sealed and Accompanied by Rs. 500 as Earnest-money will be received at 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, 30th inst.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E., Exec. Eng., Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 25th April, 1889.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER, Sole Agent, 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
WHAT DOES A SUBSCRIBER GET?

A Subscriber, paying Rs. 5 yearly to the Bombay Branch of the Catholic Truth Society, will be entitled to receive a whole year's publications in the order of their appearance as mentioned below:—

Class A—500 Leaflets for distribution
or
Class B—240 Half-Penny publications
or
Class C—120 Penny publications
or
Class D— 60 Two-pence publications
or
Class E— 40 Three-pence publications
or
Class F— 30 Four-pence publications
or
Class G— 20 Six-pence publications
or
Class H— 10 Shilling publications

In the event of the publications during the year falling short of abovementioned figures for each class, those of the other classes will be substituted to make up the quantity. Thus, if a member, subscribing to class C for 120 penny publications finds that he has received only 100 Penny issues during the year, he will be entitled to 10 Two-pence publications of class D, or 5 Four-pence publications of class F, or 1 Shilling publication of class H.

A member has the option of subscribing to all the classes in one subscription, namely Rs. 5, but he can only take a few issues from each class, so as not to exceed Ten Shillings for the year.

A member is also entitled to buy the Catholic Truth Society's publications at the Bombay Branch at 10 As. to the Shilling instead of 12 As. to the Shilling, at which rate they are sold to non-members.

N.B.—Catalogue, containing Publications of the Catholic Truth Society, will be given gratis on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET,
Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES, SHEETING,
CARPETS, RUGS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.
SHIKAR CLOTH FOR SPORTSMEN AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

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ENAMELLED IRONWARE
Of all kinds and of the very best quality.
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
TRAVELLING BATH TUBS,
Fitted with Wicker Basket,
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OFFICERS' "BUCKET" CANTEENS,
In Wicker Basket, with Strap and Lock.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA)
TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES,
TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,
Very celebrated, and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The demand for this material is increasing year by year.
Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.
Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27 Hummum Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS, at Rs. 1-12, 1-10 and 1-6 per lb. are the FAVOURITE TEAS largely consumed by REGIMENTAL MESSES, and OFFICERS of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICES throughout India.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

"BELLEVUE," KHANDALLA, TO LET, in excellent order and completely furnished.—Apply to SAPOORJEE JEWAJEE, Hornby Row.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, is the most Accommodative Hotel; Unrivalled for Comfort and Cleanliness. Terms moderate.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO BE LET, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla. Apply to MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Square PIANOFORTE, nearly new, FOR SALE. Price Rs. 500. Enquire at Mr. J. M. LOBO'S Litho Press, Fort.

HAND BAGS!! To suit Lawyers and DOCTORS. Also Fancy Bags in Plush and Leather in great Variety, suitable Presents for Ladies. Also Fans, Flowers, Parasols, &c., at cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED.—A MEDICAL MAN, L.M. & S. Quarters free. State Salary required. Apply to "A. B.," care of Post Office, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

WANTED.—A PORTABLE ENGINE of 10 H P.—Apply, stating lowest price, to "T.," care of this office.

WANTED.—A Second-hand, English-built VICTORIA, must be Comfortable and in Good Order. Apply to "B.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—TWELVE BOYS for the Choir of St. Nicholas Church. Apply to Rev. H. D. BERESFORD, S. John's House. Umarkhadi.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-4; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home. Charges moderate.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

TO BE LET.—For 6 Months, a completely furnished BUNGALOW (including Piano) at Breach Candy, suitable for a small Family, from 1st or 10th May next. Rent Rs. 175 per month. May be inspected from 6 to 7 p.m. Apply to Mr. C. MARCKS direct, or to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

BRAND'S ESSENCE of BEEF Rs. 1-2, dozen Rs. 12-12; Chicken Rs. 1-10, dozen Rs. 18-8; St. Jacob's Oil, Rs. 1-14, 3 bottles Re. 1-12 each.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TOYS, DOLLS in Great Varieties.—Mechanical Toys, Musical Toys, Inkstands, Decanters, Speaking Animals, Tin Toys, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., —MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z, care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co, London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA."

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.—

The Steam Launch "Elephanta" is 50 feet in length and 11 feet in breadth, draws 3½ feet, accommodates 50 passengers, has forward saloon, W. C. and every convenience for picnic parties, wood and coppered, awning fore and aft seats, life buoys, &c.

The launch is now lying off Apollo Bunder, where she can be seen any time.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, firstrate oil-paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of A. Brooks, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong stud-bred gelding, trained charger, 15 hands, up to weight, quite sound, ower going home.
1 handsome strong English-built high-wheeled dog-cart in very good order.
1 strong dun colour C B mare, goes well in harness, about 8 years old, 15 hands, goes well in harness.
1 black Australian mare, goes well in harness, the property of Dr. I. B. Lyon.
1 handsome roan pony, been driven, rides well, and is very strong and sure footed.
1 Nugger made district tonga, with a pair of ponies and harness, both ponies go in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Arab and Persian horses at Oomer Jamal Vayani's stable, Belasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A number of first-class Arab and Persian horses, such as racers, hunters, hacks, galloways, ponies, &c., the property of different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

The horses are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a first rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, lamps, &c., one handsome strong-built victoria, a fast trotting grey Arab horse and harness, two Kattyawar cows with calf, a hand sewing machine, a large size cooking stove, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned.

The bungalow known as "Locksly Hall," situated at Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, containing by admeasurement about 16,294 square yards or thereabouts, and which was lately used as Abdool Rahaman Minee and Co.'s stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Also soon after the above sale of the above property there will be put up for sale.

A large teakwood shed covered with Mangalore tiles, suitable for building purposes.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 31, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany harmonium with 14 stops by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built double-seated brougham, English towls, &c., &c., the property of Rev. John Forgan.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YELLOW METAL BRAZIERS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Rutnajee Sewajee and Co—

12½ tons yellow metal Braziers in bundles ex s s Horn Head.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Col T Walker, R A.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton and Grain Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of cotton and grain sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Arthur Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th May next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahemon and on account and risk of the mortgagor Luxumon Dharmajee Dandaker, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras leasehold land or ground situate at Arthur Road, in the Registration district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22½ kathees equivalent to 1010 5-9 square yards, and bounded on the north by the said Arthur Road, on the south by the ground of Haroon Mahomed, on the east by the ground demised unto Mahadu Tatia and on the west ground demised unto Anandrao Babajee, together with all buildings, messuage or dwellings house, chawls, and shops now standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 26, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PESTONJEE STREET, MIDDLE COLABA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner, the following valuable landed property, *viz.*, all that piece of fazendari land, together with the upper storied messuage or dwelling house assessed under No. 193, situate and abutting on the south side of Pestonjee Street, at Middle Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Fort, in the city of Bombay, and measuring about 30 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, and bounded on the north by Pestonji Street, on the south by a bakery of Eduljee Nowrojee Mussallawalla, on the west by the house of Peeta Jairam, and on the east by the house of Peer Bala Khoja.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 26, 1889.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
COACH-BUILDERS.
LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.
Queen's Road BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.
The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.
English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO., Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

5 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers, and suits, just landed ex s. s. Peshawur, consisting of fancy check coatings, Japanese coating, potted coating, black and white check coating, check suiting, check screw coating, black twill, fancy venetian, fancy checks and stripes, birds eye coating, check venetian, white serge, vicuna, &c., &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bruce Lane, Fort, in the office of Messrs. Punnet and Co., the whole of office furniture, consisting of writing, sample tables, pigeon holes, chairs, cupboards, shelves, sample bottles, milner's safe, copying presses, screen, clock, &c.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, opposite the Persian Consul's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhotics.
5 cases prints.
5 „ gagrapt.
5 „ coloured handkerchieves.
5 „ striped brown pilot cloth.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Poseidon and Imperator.

HDA GT 28 AS—1835-38—2076-83—12 cases Albatre rose and assorted rose glycerine soap.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Sooltanally Rahimbhoy.

6 bales 600 reams small hoods curl paper, 16 by 21 inches ex "Clyde."

On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Esmaljee—25 runlets coal tar.

By order of Mansunker Geerzasunker and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Punalal Biroomul, ex s. s. Persia—

J 236 S } 323-7.—5 cases T Red borders.

J 303 S } 386-90—5 „ printed muslins.

On account and at the risk of Ahmedally Essabhai—3 dozen watches.

On account of the concerned—
16 barrels Painter's boiled oil.
8 cases each 4 drums turpentine oil

On account and at the risk of Surufally Abdoolally ex s. s. Arab'a.

204 258 bundles iron rice bowls, Bombay.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome new victoria,
1 „ double-seated brougham,
1 „ new door shigram,
1 „ light English-built four-wheeled dog cart,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, a handsome harmonium by Alexander, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons. Persian and velvet carpets, &c., the property of C. P. Robinson, Esq.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF Logs of Timber and Sundry Stores at the Bombay Saw Mills at Tank Bunder.

Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mill premises on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st May, at 3 p. m.—

A number of logs of different kinds of timber, also sundry stores, consisting of finger plates, screws, varnish paint, bolts and nuts, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 26, 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. — Old styles reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8 — SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD, OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. De. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the Year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1889.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth, Characters (European and Indian) 30 from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop, (200 hands,) also Carriage and Wagon Shops including Saw Mill, (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. Address replies to "M. E. B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 31st December 1888, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, or Six Shillings and Three Pence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 27th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 19th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.
Bombay, 24th April, 1889.

OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.
OWNER RETIRING.

THE Amalgamated Businesses of a Chemist, Druggist, Aerated Waters Manufacturer, and Fancy Goods Dealer; Wine, Spirit, Beer, and Cigar Merchant, Auctioneer, Commission Agent, and House and Estate Agent, to be sold as a Going Concern.

It is a High-class profitable business, with well fitted Shops and good Stock, offers exceptional advantages to a competent man, and is situated in an unrivalled climate.

Vendor will deal liberally with an immediate purchaser.

Full particulars supplied to bona-fide applicants.

Address: "CAMPHOR," at the Office of the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, Punjab.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, in voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to import timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 3 for 4 p.m. exact time.

All that piece of land, with the factories, workshops, and buildings erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32, 21 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st May, of 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good-will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last 15 years, together with the engines, machinery, tools and plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE EDGELOW & HEMMING, Attorneys for Liquidators.
Bombay, April 22, 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1889.
"No. 1407-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Military Department.
Fort William, the 1st April 1889.
Notification.

With reference to the advertisement of the 22nd May 1888, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 2,165 horses suitable for Army purposes during the year 1889-90, classed as follows:—

Class I.—Australian and Cape Horses—1,285.		
In Calcutta.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	295	
Field Artillery	385	900
Horse Artillery	220	
In Madras.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	105	
Field Artillery	110	285
Horse Artillery	70	
In Bombay.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	...	
Field Artillery	50	100
Horse Artillery	50	
Class II.—Country-breds—590.		
In Bengal	490	
In Bombay	100	
As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1-year-old and upwards		590
Class III.—Arabs and Persians—290.		
In Bombay.		
Field Artillery	35	
Medium Cavalry	63	290
Madras Native Cavalry	192	
Total...		2,165

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and Mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards Country-breds, and in the case of Australian Horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III. Remounts three-years-old and Mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape Remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 550, for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.

(Sd.) E. G. Barrow,
for Secretary to the Government of India."
By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General, Secretary to Government

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.

Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.
Address:—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.................... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND..........£100,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 do. at 4 per cent. „ annum.
„ 3 do. at 3 per cent. „ annum.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... .... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ....5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months... .... Rs. 26
Six months .... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy..............As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2½ per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion...............As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
Third do. .... 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...............Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE. BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers

In Bombay.		Up-country	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-1

BOMBAY GAZETTE. OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE. WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.
Fancy Dress Ball, Parel Mechanics' Institute.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Knight of St. George (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Clio (s), from Hull ; and Krishna (s), Mangalore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Sutlej (s), for China, &c. ; Krishna (s) and Oriental (s), Marmagao, &c. ; and Kt. of St. John (s), Marseilles.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon. Sides to be chosen on on the ground.

THE Hon. Sayed Amir Hussein returned to Calcutta last evening after a few days' stay in Bombay.

FAIR.—The annual Wagashware and Chundaka Davi fair will commence on Monday next, the 29th instant, and continue three days more.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. SYED AMEER HOOSEIN.—The Hon. Syed Ameer Hoosein, C. I. E., member of the Viceregal Council, who made a short stay in this city, has left Bombay by yesterday's Jubbulpore mail train. Amongst those who had come to wish him farewell were noticed Sir D. M. Petit, Messrs. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Jan Mahomed Joosub, Dhunjeebhoy Byramji Mehta, and others.

THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd B Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Lancers	Ruddigore	Bucalossi.
Selection	Girofle-Girofla	Lecocq.
Valse	Grenadiers	Waldteufel.
Fantasia	A night in Berlin	Hartmann.
Valse	Tout en Rose	Waldteufel.
Polka	Joy Bells(Solo for Glock-enspiel)	Barthman.

BRANDING A WIFE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Atmaram Sudooba, a mill hand, was yesterday charged by Inspector McCubbin before Mr. P. Ryan with causing hurt to Luxmee, his wife, by branding her on the face with a live coal on Monday morning last. It appears on Monday last the accused desired his wife to fetch him some hot water to bathe; but as the wife paid no heed to his request, Atmaram became annoyed and picked up a live coal from the fireplace with a pair of iron tongs, and branded her with it on the right cheek. She raised a cry and the neighbours came in and prevented the accused from doing her any further harm. Atmaram Sudoba was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PICKPOCKETS IN SOOTAR CHAWL STREET.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Mahomed Ahmed, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was again charged by Inspector McCormack before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a purse containing Rs. 36 in currency notes and cash from the pocket of Govind Jairam, while passing along Sootar Chawl Street on Wednesday afternoon. The accused was arrested while making off with the purse after removing it from the pocket of Govind Jairam, and immediately he was seized he dropped the purse on the road. On pleading guilty and admitting his previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday forenoon at about 11 o'clock a coal labourer named Govinda Babajee, aged about 35 years, went to the house of Khondee, a woman of ill fame residing in a room of a chawl at Coombarwarra second street, where an altercation ensued between them regarding some money matters, when Govinda lost his temper and assaulted her with a clasp knife, inflicting a superficial wound on her neck. Govinda was arrested, and the injured woman, who was found bleeding profusely from the wound, was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is at present lying under treatment. The knife with which he inflicted the wound was subsequently found lying in a gutter near the house of Khondee. Govinda was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with causing grievous hurt and was remanded for a fortnight, pending the recovery of the woman.

ANJUMAN-I-ARBABI-SAFA.—A general meeting in connection with the above Anjuman was held on the 24th instant in the hall of Mr. Hakim Mohamed Dayam Khan, Tank Street, Grant Road. Munshi Tyeb Mooin-ud-din, Persian Teacher, Elphinstone High School, was called to the chair. Mr. Shaik Mohamed Ameer, the secretary, opened the proceedings by reading the minutes of the last meeting. On the motion of Cazi Rahmatoolla Cazi Fateh Mahomed (the vice-president), and seconded by Ghulam Ahmad Munshi, son of Khan Bahadur H. G. Munshi (the joint secretary), Shums-ul-ulma Cazi Shurif Abdul Latif Londay, J. P., was appointed president of the Association, *vice* Mr. Mohamed Hussein Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, proceeded to Kurrachee, to take up the post of a Judge of the Small Causes Court. A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Ghulam Ahmad Munshi and seconded by Cazi Rahmatoolla Cazi Fateh Mohamed, brought the proceedings to a close.

ASSAULTS.—Goolam Hossein and four other Mahomedans were yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with committing an assault on a Parsee named Jamsetjee Nanabhoy with sticks at Soortee Mohola on the 16th instant. The Parsee complainant, it appears, on seeing a row amongst some Mahomedans on the date in question at Soortee Mohola, went to the rescue of a Mahomedan, who was being severely assaulted by some Mahomedans, when the four accused, who were amongst the crowd, assaulted the Parsee for interfering in the matter. The four accused were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.—Murdon Ally Meer Rujub Ally was also yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before the same Magistrate with committing an assault on one Shaik Mahomed Ally with a stick on the night of the 23rd instant at Hoozria Mohola. The complainant, it appears, went to the house of the accused and demanded the Rs. 5 that he had borrowed of him. An altercation took place, and the accused assaulted the complainant with a stick, and then went away to Tanna, where he was subsequently arrested by the police and brought back to Bombay. He was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 26.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment..

12,960-88—Payne, G. and S.—G. G. Volkart and others vs Nussurwanji Jehangir Khumbatta—Macfarlane, E. and H.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

44,4670-88—Hore, C. and B.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs. The British India S. N. Co.—Craigie, L. and O.

32,367-87—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Mahomedalli Ibrahim Pirkhan vs. O. Schiller and another.

94,8945-88—Bomonji and H.—The Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co. vs. Munchershaw Burjorji Wadia.—Macfarlane, E. and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co Ld, vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part-heard.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 24th April 1889 :—

		Rs.
Value of silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 17th April 1889		44,41,106
Value of Government silver on do. do.		53,01,706
Total		97,42,812
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Dept.	18,62,308	
Do. do. Government	951	
		18,63,259
		1,16,06,071
Deduct—New coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week	14,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,554	
		14,01,554
Balance on evening of the 24th April 1889		1,02,04,517

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	47,03,414
Do. Government	55,01,103
	1,02,04,517

There is in addition awaiting assay—	Rs.
Bullion belonging to private individuals	43,14,441
Do. to Govt.	..
	43,14,441

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD AN INSURANCE OFFICE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MORARJEE PETAMBER.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, on behalf of the accused, said he appeared on a rule *nisi*, which was issued by their lordships on Mr. Kirkpatrick's application, requiring the accused to show cause why the charge of arson against him should not be further enquired into and why he should not be committed to the Sessions. It was stated that the accused had absconded. On the contrary, as soon as a report of the application appeared in the newspapers, his father at once took steps in the matter, sent for accused, who was at Palitana, and accused had come down to Bombay, and instructed his solicitors in the matter. The documents in the case had come to hand on the night of the 23rd inst., and the accused has had no time to prepare his case. It was a very serious matter, and the other accused had been sentenced to transportation for life. There was no hurry, and the learned counsel asked for a postponement until the first court day after the vacation.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, on behalf of the Crown, said he would not object to a short postponement, but he could not agree to the long delay asked for by his learned friend. The matter might be postponed till Monday or Tuesday next, or at latest till Thursday. Copies of the depositions had been furnished to counsel already.

Mr. Jardine said he would take a postponement till next Thursday, unless they found it necessary meanwhile, which was not at all likely, to ask for a further postponement for special reasons.

The matter was then adjourned till Thursday next.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THEFT OF YARN.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury resumed the trial of Nundlal Oonjajur, a watchman in the employ of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, on a charge of stealing five bundles of cotton yarn, of the value of Rs. 25, the property of the company, and of Sulleman Ebrahim, a Mahomedan shopkeeper, on a charge of dishonestly receiving the property. Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution ; the first accused was not represented by counsel, while Mr. Russell defended the second accused.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

The first prisoner in his defence said he was quite innocent of the offence charged against him, and he did not know the second prisoner.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the second prisoner, submitted that the prosecution had failed to bring home the charge to his client. It was not proved that any yarn, the property of the company, was found in the possession of his client, nor was any yarn proved to have been stolen from the company's premises by the first prisoner.

His lordship having summed up the case at some length, the jury, after retiring to their room for consultation, unanimously acquitted the first prisoner, but by a majority of seven to two found the second prisoner guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and recommended him to mercy on account of his age.

The prisoner admitted three previous convictions. Once he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, another time to three years', and about thirteen years ago, he was transported for seven years for house-breaking and theft.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : Sulleman Ebrahim, your sentences of two, three, and seven years have not apparently had any effect upon your conduct. That you were guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property in this case no one could have any reasonable doubt. For an habitual criminal like you there is only one mode, one class of punishment. The sentence of the court upon you is that you be transported for ten years.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Dhondi Ballajee, Luxmon Chimnajee, Goolam Mahomed Sali, and Muncherjee Manockjee were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of Parashram Krishnajee on the 26th February last and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and the first prisoner was also charged with abetment of the latter offence in inciting the three others to assault the deceased. Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Lord Colin Campbell appeared for the first prisoner, Mr. Dhairyavan for the second, Mr. Budroodin for the third, and Mr. Kirkpatrick for the fourth prisoner.

Mr. Chitty, in addressing the jury, said they had to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Parashram Krishnajee, a man about thirty-five years of age, who was at the time in good health. On the evening of the 26th February the deceased went with a connection of his by marriage, named Bhaghoo Gangaram, to a liquor shop near the Crawford Market, where they had a small quantity of liquor. On leaving the shop, they were going along the Carnac Bridge towards the Crawford Market, when Parashram was assaulted by the four prisoners. Bhaghoo ran away, but afterwards returned with three men. They found Parashram lying unconscious in the road. He was put into a cart and taken to the Goculdas Hospital, where he died the next morning. Now, as to the motive for the assault, the learned counsel said that on the night but one before the first prisoner and one Bhugwantrao were going along the road, when a dispute suddenly arose between them ; and the first prisoner, on being struck by Bhugwuntrao, vowed revenge. Bhugwuntrao, who was a fisherman, went in fear of the consequences of the threat used by the first prisoner for a day or two. Now, on the evening of the 26th February last, the four prisoners were seen together at the shop of Luxmon, the second prisoner, when one Dhondia Bapu (a witness in the case) was told to procure a stick, and a stick was procured and given to the second prisoner. Dhondia Bapu and the four prisoners then went to a liquor shop, where they were drinking until 9 or 9-30 p.m. that evening. Having left the liquor shop, they were going along the road, when the first prisoner, seeing the deceased and his companion Bhaghoo, cried out " Here comes Bhugwuntrao, let us beat him." He was not Bhugwuntrao, but the wrong man, the deceased Parashram, and the latter three prisoners commenced to strike him with their sticks. The first blow, which, according to the medical evidence, proved a very serious one, was struck by the third prisoner, whose example was followed by the fourth, and then by the second prisoner. The other man, Bhaghoo, who was with the deceased, received a blow, got confused, and ran away, but returned afterwards to the spot, where he found Parashram lying unconscious. There could be no doubt that the deceased died from the blows struck him. The only question before the jury was by whom the blow was delivered, and whether the several prisoners were guilty. Certain subsequent occurrences would be mentioned in the evidence to connect the prisoners with the offence. It would appear that about 11 p. m. the same evening the first and fourth prisoners went to the house of a witness, with whom they left the thick bamboo stick that was produced in court. The first prisoner was then without a turban or cap on his head, and borrowed a cap of the witness until the following day, when it was returned. The third prisoner was also seen the same evening under circumstances of some suspicion. The rest of the evidence was police evidence, and related to the arrest of the prisoners. It would be seen that the first prisoner was anxious to administer personal chastisement to a man of the same caste as the deceased Parashram ; and the prosecution said that, by some mistake, the prisoners attacked the wrong man, who died of the injuries.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

The cross-examination of each witness by four different counsels occupied longer time than usual.

The court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

NUMEROUS desertions are reported from the relief works at Rushikulya owing to an outbreak of cholera. Seven thousand coolies were on the works and about five thousand on the Gopaulpore Canal before the outbreak ; thousands have since left. Great distress is visible everywhere.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Debilitated Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hardships have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly-esteemed Ointment possesses the finest balsamic virtues' which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender, skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and, where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and scurvy.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, APRIL 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Col H B Jacob, Staff Corps, Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, in G G O No 343, dated 18th July 1888, is cancelled.

The services of Colonel H B Jacob, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H R H the Commander-in-Chief from the 5th instant.

The services of Lieutenant D B Thomson, Staff Corps, 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), are placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A Sincock, Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant R P Colomb, Staff Corps, Commandant, Burma Military Police, for one year. Pension service tenth year, commenced 23rd July 1888.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Colonel J. Philips, Staff Corps Second-in-Command, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for one year. Pension service thirty-first year, commenced 26th October 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Colonel Sir W S Seton, Bart, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Lieutenant C F Grantham, S C, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified :—

Lieutenant E C Cox, Staff Corps (H P),—28th February 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon C Monks, I M Department, is appointed to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, vice Brigade-Surgeon E Sexton, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend F N Hill, B A, Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th May 1889, or such subsequent date as may avail himself of it.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Hunter, CB, CSI, Political Agent, Cutch, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the date on which he proceeded on leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F C O Beaman, CS, on return from leave, to act as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, till further orders.

Mr S M Fraser, CS, is appointed to be Guardian and Tutor to the Raja of Kolhapur, the Chief of Kagal, and the Kunwar Sahib of Bhavnagar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W S Pinhey, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from 15th instant.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain W P Kennedy to be Cantonment Magistra at Aden vice Major C W H Sealy.

Mr L P Walsh to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Aden during the absence of Captain Kennedy, or till further orders.

Mr Walsh is, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Aden Cantonment.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay from the date of Mr J L Warden's actually handing over charge of the office of Second Judge of that Court to the date of his retirement :—

Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar to act as Second Judge.

Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Manekji Kharsedji, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Judge.

Mr Hormasji Dadabhoy to act as Fourth Judge.

Mr Rango Atmaram Borkar is appointed to be a Village Munsif under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the town of Madhe in the Sholapur District.

The above appointment is made, with effect from 30th April 1889.

The appointment of Azam Moro Wamon Erande as a Village Munsif for the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Muddebihal in the Sholapur-Bijapur District on the 6th instant, and assumed that of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bijapur in the same district, on the 8th idem, after office hours.

Vithu Gunaji Patekar, Police Patel of Kolamp, taluka Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District, having been convicted under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Codes and having been in consequence dismissed from office, is hereby declared ineligible to serve Government again in any capacity.

Khan Saheb Navroji Byramji Kaka, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 9th instant.

Messrs. Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, and Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on the same date.

Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the talukas of Nasik, Igatpuri, Sinnar and Niphad in the district of Nasik are constituted a subdivision of that district, and under Section 13 of the same Code Mr S M Fraser, Magistrate of the First Class, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

Mr J J Heaton relinquished charge of the offices of Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments and of Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations on the 10th instant, after office hours.

The leave on medical certificate for one year granted to Mr F C O Beaman, C S, by Government Notification No 6499, dated 29th November 1888, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to special leave on private affairs for five months.

Mr Beaman has also been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the talukas of Sholapur, Barsi, and Karmala in the district of Sholapur are constituted a sub-division of that district, and under Section 13 of the same Code Mr A C Logan, Magistrate of the First Class, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

Under Section 37 of the said Code Mr A C Logan is also invested with the additional power specified in the fourth schedule to that Code.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr M V Kane, BA, to act as Head Master, Poona High School, during the absence of Mr V N Pathak, MA, or till further orders. Mr R B Karandikar, BA, to act as Head Master, Dharwar High School, during the absence of Mr Kane, or till further orders. Rao Saheb Ramchandra Hanmat Deshpande, MA, to act as Kanarese Translator vice Mr Karandikar, or till further orders. Mr B Y Kerur to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kanara, during the absence of Rao Saheb R H Deshpande, or till further orders.

With reference to Government Notification No 544A, dated 18th March 1889, it is hereby notified that Mr Hari Bhagvant Keskar delivered over charge of the Dhulia High School on the 6th instant, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G D Panse, CS, to be Assistant Collector at Satara, and Mr L G Deshmukh, CS, to be Assistant Collector at Kaira.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Gray, C S, on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, during the absence on special duty of Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshah, or till further orders.

Kalidas Pragji, late Revenue and Police Patil of mauze Navapura, taluka Sanand in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Eknath Krishna, Kulkarni of mauze Bagni, taluka Valva in the Satara Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct in the discharge of his official duties, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Mr. W. F. Lord has been permitted to retire from Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from 22nd February 1889.

Mr W M Fletcher, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr R A Gamble, C S, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Lower Standard on the 8th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J M Sexton was confirmed in the appointment of President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, with effect from the date of the death of Sir F. Souter.

Assistant Surgeon Maganlal Motiram Mody, L.M. & S., is allowed privilege leave for two months from 15th April 1889.

Assistant Surgeon Rustamji Jamshedji Kapadia, L M & S, is appointed to the medical charge of the Kumta Dispensary, with effect from 7th April 1889, before office hours.

Assistant Surgeon Burjorji Ardeshir, G G M C, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 31st March 1889, after office hours, pending the arrival of Surgeon J C H Peacocke.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr T Drewet in the appointment of Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur District.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Messrs R K Waidya and R R Bhardi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Native Assistant to the Commissioner, C D, on the 13th instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs E A Bulkley and M Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, on the 2nd instant, in the afternoon.

Mr E C Cox delivered over and Captain T R M Macpherson received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, on the 5th instant, in the afternoon.

A'zam Govind Sadashiva Bhide, Native Accountant in the Office of the Collector of Ahmednagar, acted as Mamlatdar of the Akola Taluka in the Ahmednagar District from the 25th December 1888 to the 15th March 1889, both days inclusive, in consequence of the temporary transfer of Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Godbole to the Kopargaon Taluka in the same district.

Mr Narayan Hari Gharpure is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Taluka Bhusaval in the Khandesh District during the absence of Rao Saheb Wasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan on two months' leave on private affairs or until further orders.

Southern Division.

Mr W F Sinclair and Mr E M Pratt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Kolaba, on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Raghvendra Bhimrao, Head Clerk to the Collector of Dharwar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Hungund in the Bijapur District during the absence of Rao Saheb Rajacharya Bindacharya on privilege leave for three months from such date in this month as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb Raghvendra Pandurang Bengeri, Mamlatdar of Supa in the Kanara District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Mangaon in the Kolaba District, with First Class Magisterial allowance, during the absence of Rao Saheb Gururao Ramchandra Mokasi on leave on medical certificate for three months, commencing from the 21st ultimo.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Bhimrao Bhandiwal, B A acting Mamlatdar at Karwar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Supa, during the employment of the permanent incumbent at Mangaon.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Under paragraph 2, Section 6 of the Bombay A'bkari Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of A'bkari hereby invests the undermentioned servants of the licensee of the country spirit farm of the Khandesh District with the powers contemplated in Section 37, clause (*a*), of the said Act, to be exercised by them within the limits of the said farm during the currency of the said license, and during their employment by the said licensee :—

Dorabji Cawasji Madon, Jamsetji Rustomji Kolabawalla, Ramsuk Dalpatram, Dinshaw Rustamji Tumboli, Manakji Dorabji, Shaik Mahadi Husan Rahiman, Govind Vithoba Kanse, Nurmahamad Abdul Rahim, Jamsetji Coorji Jeejma, Rahimkhan Husankhan, Framji Nanabhai Sarkari, Khursetji Bhikaji Bhagat, Wasudeo Waman, Raghuji Nathuji, Narayan Rawji, Bhikaji Manakji Bhai, Hormusji Nanabhai Walodia, Nawroji Hormasji Ghate, Husankhan Dawalkhan, Fakirji Nawroji Pastakia, and Hormasji Cawasji Pochakopo.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

The following transfers are made, with effect from 12th March 1889 :—

Sardarkhan Gulam Hyderkhan, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Tatta Taluka, Karachi Zilla, is transferred to Rohri Town, Shikarpur Zilla ; and Bochiram Suratsing, Municipal Vaccinator, Rohri Town, Shikarpur Zilla, is transferred to Tatta Taluka, Karachi Zilla.

Ganpat Girdhar, Candidate Vaccinator, Panch Mahals Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 3rd to 17th March 1889 inclusive.

The following appointments are made as a temporary measure :—

Mr Pir Baksh Mahomed Zakrio, Head Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is appointed Third Clerk in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, with effect from 5th April 1889 ; and Mr Partabrai Tahilram, Third Clerk in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, is appointed Head Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, with effect from 30th March 1889.

BY COLLECTORS.

Consequent on the retirement of Azam Rawji Pandurang, Mahalkari of petha Raver, taluka Savda in the Khandesh Collectorate from 1st April 1889, Azam Ramchandra Baji Borkar, Aval Karkun of Dhulia, has been appointed Mahalkari of Raver.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Southern Circle.

Mr Shesho Manju, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, Kanara, reported himself for duty on the 13th instant, before office hours, under Mr E G Oliver, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans Branch No II.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Rao Saheb Harderam Anupram Munshi, Special Magistrate of the first class within the municipal limits of the town of Broach, is invested with additional powers specified in Schedule IV of Act X of 1882.

MR. W. F. LORD has been permitted to retire from the Civil Service.

MR. W. M. FLETCHER, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Department, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. R. A. GAMBLE, C. S., has passed an examination in Sindhi, L. S.

COLONEL J. M. SEXTON has been confirmed in the appointment of President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee with effect from the date of the death of Sir Frank Souter.

MR. MELHUISH succeeds the late Mr. Johnston as Electrician to the Government of India.

MAJOR P. K. BEAVER, R. A., has been appointed to succeed Major Hunt as Remount Agent.

DR. BURGESS, Director of the Archæological Survey Department, goes home at the end of this month, and will probably not come out again, as he retires from his appointment by the middle of the year.

THE Assistant Station-Master at Rawulpindi, Mr. Burgess, the other day whilst standing on the platform when the up-mail was passing, overbalanced himself and fell between the vehicles. Both legs and one arm were cut off, and the unfortunate man died within half an hour.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 938 tons, Captain F N Frohawk, sailed yesterday for Marmagao and Coast with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE Coasting s s Krishna, 199 tons, Captain Md. Budroodin, sailed yesterday evening for Marmagao, Intermediate Ports and Mangalore, with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE British s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain W. Rea, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hull with a cargo of 3,300 tons of coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE British s s Knight of St. John, 2,248 tons, Captain J P Bevis, sailed yesterday evening for Marseilles with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs Vansittart as saloon passengers.

THE British s s Knight of St George, 1,933 tons, Captain J. R. Durant, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,708 tons of coal. She is consigned to Mesrss. Killick, Nixon and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's. s s Sutlej, 2,103 tons, Captain W D G Worcester, sailed yesterday evening with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following saloon passengers :—For Sydney—Revd and Mrs. C C Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr and Mrs J C Leapolt, and Mr. Bushlawn. For Melbourne—Mr Goden, Miss Goden, Mr and Miss T Roberts and Captain M K Martin. For Honkong—Mr F Halton, Mr F H dos Remedras, and Mr A D Cary. For Colombo—Sister Anthony, Mr P D Mack, Mr. J D Mack, Lieutenant P J Gordon, and Mr P Dangerfield. For Singapore—Mr W G Ross, Mr J Gunter, Mr J Flaberty, Mr W Route, Mr J Sanderson, Mr H Russell, Mr C Brown, and Mr and Mrs Lucas and family.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2321	Russell	B	W&A.Graham&Co.
" C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	D	F. Muir & Co.
" Volturno	1537	Watson	K	F. Muir & Co.
" Aston Hall	2281	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
" Methley Hall	2189	Buck	M	Edward Bates & Co
" Juno	1567	Skinner	O	....
" Jordan	1329	Clark	P	R. Bomanjee.
" Excelsior	1202	Cornforth	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" Kt. of St. John	2248	Bevis	1	K. Nixon & Co.
" Sutlej	2103	Worcester	4	P. & O. Co.
" Niagara	2044	Maconachie	6	K. Nixon & Co.
" M. Branch	1735	Ritson	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Oriental	939	Frohawk	9	......
" Ataka	2371	Newel	12	......
" Hopetown	1363	Prentice	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
24	Kt. of St. George(s)	Durant	Cardiff, March 30.
25	Clio (s)	Rea	Hull, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	China, &c.
	Krishna (s)	Nakoda	Marmagao, &c
	Kt. of St. John (s)	Bevis	Marseilles
	Oriental (s)	Frohawk	Marmagao, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clio, for Hull, &c.
" Juno, for Trieste and Venice.
" River Indus, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
21	Chanda s	Gabin	Bombay, March 30.
	Khandalla s	Alexander	Rangoon, April 12.
	Assyria, bq	Easton	New York, Nov 19.

DEPARTURE.

April 21—Steamer Madura.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 23 Sirdhana s .... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

April 22 Clan Macarthur s .. .. London.
Umballa s .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s.—30 cases caster oil, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

Govind s—111 packages oilmans stores, B Nuzerally ; 53 barrels tar and 31 barrels cool Pilate, D Hussonally ; 14 casks soft-soap and 2 cases lubricators, M Ebrahim ; and 10 cases earthenware, H J H Tyab.

Peshawar s—47 packages medicine, Dadabhoy Pestonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—402 bundles hoop iron, M Govurdundass ; 62 cases colour, 2 cases red lead, 4 cases varnish, and 436 kegs of white paint, T F Bengalee ; and 31 drums disinfectants, J Fleming and Co.

Aston Hull s—25 cases school slates, E Adumjee ; 410 bundles hoop iron, H S Adum and Co ; and 30 casks lubricating oil, J B K Macbeth.

Asia s—179 packages disinfectants and glasswares, Rogers and Co ; and 40 drums carbolic acid, Kemp and Co.

Clan Sinclair s—70 cases galvanized corrugated sheet iron, W and A Graham and Co ; 1,022 bundles steel hoops, Booth and Co ; 160 kegs paint and 67 bundles octagon steel, G Gahagan and Co ; 30 drums soft soap, T F Bengalee ; 6 cases bleaching powder, M Jamalwoodin ; 50 kegs iron nails, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 799 bundles sheet iron, H Cassumjee ; 1,927 bundles Swedish iron, T Mahomedally ; 3,043 bundles steel hoops and rivets, P Ookerda ; and 151 bundles iron sheets and 200 kegs bicarbonate of soda, Owen and Okell.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair s—62 bundles steel bars, A Hebutbhoy ; and 25 cost iron pipes, T Gopejee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino s—50 casks alizarine colour, G Mooljee ; 7 cases aniline colour, A H Chandabhoy ; 10 cases aniline dye, D Motilal ; 150 kegs iron nails, A Mahomedally.

Volturno s—125 casks alizarine colour, S Naraen and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—38 cases oilmans stores, Frederico Peliti.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ganges s—10 packages needle, K Ebramjee.

Peshawar s—26 cases aniline dye, V Tooloedass.

FROM HULL.

Volturno s—20 cases matches, K Allibhoy ; 25 cases matches, T Bogabhoy ; 40 packages spars and 2,697 packages planed boards, G Gangabhoy ; 50 cases matches, A H Currimbhoy ; 84 bars Swedish iron, T Bharmea ; 60 bales dry sulphite pulp H D Padumji.

FROM VENICE.

Peshawar s—10 cases glass beads, M Esoofbhoy ; 55 cases seeds, and beads W H Nebel and Co.

Imperator s—10 cases beads, M Essoofbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—6 cases needles, H T H Aboo ; 2 cases silver and gold leaves, A H Abdoolally ; 12 cases provision, C N Patell, and Co ; 15 cases soap, S Lilladhur ; and 17 bales paper, B Anant.

APRIL 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair s—30 hogsheads ale, Cawasji Bros ; and 10 hogsheads ale, the Bombay and Co. Ld.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair s.—50 cases whisky, P S Pochaji.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—2 hogsheads brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

Govino s—130 casks beer, D Cawasji.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapoor s—60 cases brandy, A C Cooper ; and 102 packages wine, Phillips and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—420 cases liqueurs, D Cawasji.

FROM BATOUM.

Hopetown s—184 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topen.
Essex s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, T Topen.
Olympus s—107 cases kerosine oil, T Topen.

THE Maharaja Pertab Singh of Jodhpore has issued a strict order prohibiting the people of his State from wearing clothes made of cloth manufactured in foreign countries. This, the paper says, is a step in the right direction. Our Indian manufactory needs encouragement, and it would be better if all other Maharajas should follow this example, and compel their subjects to wear country made cloth.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 2,700 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 450 cwts hemp, Dharachand Chuganlal ; 80 bales cotton, Latiff Noor Mahomed ; 6 bales China silk waste, D Damodher ; 4 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 1,100 yards sewing thread, P N Kerrawalla and Co ; 17 bales wool, 54 bales goat hair, 30 bales waste and 70 bales gunny bags, P Heerjee.

Clan Sinclair s—130 bales cotton, G Sewaram ; 103 bales hemp, D Chaganlal ; 75 cwts dry ginger, M Allibhoy ; 255 cwts myrabolums, S Pragjee ; 1,000 cwts bone meal, E Currimbhoy ; 4,000 dholls coir yarn, A Mahadeo ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 46 bales wool, C Jaitha ; 273 bales cotton and 50 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 127 bales hemp, Abdool Rehman Khan Mamed ; 250 bales wool, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales ginned cotton, and 140 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ld ; and 100 bales wool, Benn Ashley and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara (s)—13 cases Singapore nutmeg, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 110 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co ; 104 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 337 cwts olibanum, M Ludha ; and 2,100 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co.

Assam (s)—3 cwts ivory, Moosa Goolam Mamed ; and 2 cwts ivory, N Mozani.

Aston Hall (s)—1,040 dholls coir yarn, M Mooljee.

FOR HULL.

Volturno (s)—1,120 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj ; 5,780 cwts wheat and 715 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Knight of St. John (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Asia (s)—100 bales cotton, and 680 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros. 1,000 cwts castor seeds, C C Jassawalla.

FOR HAVRE.

Ataka (s)—331 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; and 88 cwts gum Arabic, R Vussonjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathearn (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Olympus (s)—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Juno (s)—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; and 568 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara (s)—650 cwt myrabolums, and 2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,300 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; and 910 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Worsley Hall (s)—150 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Methley Hall s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J L Kersten ; 100 cwts rapeseed, C Blascheck and Co ; 999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Asia s—2,000 bales cotton, and 680 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s—400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 700 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co ; and 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Assam s—6 cases rough garnets, N V Curranee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Excelsior s—223 bales cotton, and 3 bales wool, Volkart Bros ; and 30 cwts gum Arabic, F Hurst.

FOR COLOMBO.

Sutlij s—9 boxes silver coins, Byramjee Cursetjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sutlej (s)—50 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 40 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail ; 70 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 20 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 9 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 4 chests opium, C M Bhesania ; 81 chests opium, C Ebram ; 92 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8 chests opium, Jeewaji Nowroji ; 72 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 22 chests opium, A Rahimtoolabhoy ; 23 chests opium, Tatta and Co ; 16 chests opium, H Nursingdass ; 33 chests opium, E Juggonath ; 7 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; and 11 chests opium, G Kedarmul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sutlej (s)—7 chests opium, N J Sassoon ; 75 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 30 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 22 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 21 chests opium, S Abraham ; 10 chests opium, D Dwarkabux ; 16 chests opium, H Hurdewdas ; 12 chests opium, S Sethna ; 30 chests opium, B Balchund ; 24 chests opium, Tatta and Co ; and 2 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

Henderson, Lieut, Bombay, 14th Bo Infy, on leave, from Rajkote.

APRIL 24.

Martin, Captain, Bl, 2nd B C, on leave, from Allahabad.

Hilhard, Lieut, Bl, 29th P I Comt, on leave, from Allahabad.

Harris, Capt, Bl, 20th P Regt, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

APRIL 25.

Atkinson, Captain, Ms, 31st N.L.I. on duty, from Bengal.

Budd, Lieut, 12th Bo Infy, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Rennie, Captain, Bo, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.

Brereton-Major, Bl, Rl Muns, Fus, on leave, from Clanbattia.

Nutt, Major, Bl, R A, on leave, from Jhansi.

Nicholson, Surgn, Bo, M S, from leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 24.

Rogers, 2nd Lieut, Ms, Rl Innis Fus, to join, to Secunderabad.

APRIL 25.

Martin, Capt, Bl, 2nd B C, on leave, to Australia.

Hulton, Lieut, Bl, R Dn Gds, on leave, to Japan.

Budd, Lieut, Bo, 12th Bo Infy, on duty, to Rangoon.

Rennie, Capt, Bo, 5th Lancers, on leave, to Australia.

Pyne, 2nd Lieut, Punjab, 2nd Rl Warwickshire, on duty, to Mooltan.

Eustace, 2nd Lieut, Bl, K Rl Rifles, to join, to Chakrata.

APRIL 26.

Nutt, Major, Bl, R A, on privilege leave, to England.

Hilliara, Lieut, Bl, 29th P I Commt, on leave, to England.

Candy, Capt, Bo, 14th Bo Infy, on furlough. to England.

Clifford, Col, Bl, 2nd Cavy, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 26, 1889.

1. The following is the team selected to fire a match against the Gloster Regiment at Colaba on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m. :—Lt T M English, Lt F W English, Qr-Mr Sergt Watkins, Cr-Sergt Keess, Sergt Black, Cr-Sergt, Thomas, Vol Fido, Vol Stephens, Corpl Mc Kinon and Volr C E Major. Conditions :—Distances 300 and 500 yards, 7 shorts and 1 sighting short at each distance. Position any Military.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

2. Members in possession of carbines belonging to the Corps are requested to return them to Head-Quarters with the least possible delay.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th April, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·902
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, NE, N, NW, WNW NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	308

* From midnight to midnight.

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Opposite to P. W. Department.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
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Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

WITH but three business days to review, owing to the occurrence of the Easter holidays, our commercial budget by this mail is necessarily small. On days when the Cotton market has been open, the animation which characterized this staple before the holidays was wanting until to-day, when there was a return of activity and some further advance in prices. Wheat and seeds have attracted little attention, but these markets have been steady upon the whole, though quiet. Exchange has shown no movement of importance since the banks re-opened; the tone has been pretty steady, but the rate for three months' sight, Credit is 1-32d. lower than it was a week ago. Bank Demand being the same. Government Paper has advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours since last Thursday, and the tendency is still upwards. Freights have been pretty steady, but with not much doing, and rates at closing are tending in shippers' favour again. A fair business has been passing in Imports as far as ready transactions are concerned; but we can report no accession of activity with regard to the arrival trade.

MONEY has continued as comparatively easy in the open market as it was last week; and beyond the good demand natural at this time of the year there seems no reason to apprehend any pressure on the market for the present. The Presidency Bank's last weekly statement showed a falling off in the Cash Balance of five lakhs, which would have been nearly double as much but for an increase in Government Deposits; for trade requirements had increased by nine lakhs, a considerable addition to Loans and Discounts having been only partially counterbalanced by an increase in private Deposits. This was expected, as the usual financial arrangements had to be made in anticipation of the closing of the bank for the holidays; and the directors have not deemed it necessary to make any change this afternoon, the minimum rate thus remaining at nine per cent.

EXCHANGE.—After the issue of our last weekly report the Banks closed for four days, and on re-opening on Tuesday the market was rather quiet but without change. A fair amount of Merchants' bills came out for cash at 1s. 4 13-32d. and some for May delivery at 1s. 4⅜d. and 1s. 4 11-32d. Three months' sight Credits for June were quoted at 1s. 4 5-16d., and a transaction for August delivery was reported at 1s. 4 9-32d. Forward Bank Telegraghic was quoted at 1s. 4 3-16d for May, 1s. 4¼d. for June, and 1s. 4 3-33d. to 1s 4 1-16d for July transfer. The market was quiet again yesterday at Tuesday's quotations both for ready and forward business for Bank and Private Paper. Some bills come out, mostly for ready or nearly ready delivery; but business generally was dull and of a rather tentative character as is not unusual on Council draft day. The result of the biddings as wired last evening was that 26 lakhs of Bills were allotted to the three presidencies at 1s. 4 5-32d. and 17½ lakhs of Wire Transfers, of which Bombay took 14 lakhs, at 1s. 4¼; and a decline of 1-16d. in Silver is reported. In presence of these advices business has been quiet to-day, and for remittance somewhat irregular, 1s. 4 9-32d. having been twice available, but closing as below. The rate for Credits for next mail is 1s. 4 13-32d., and thereafter and for Bank Bills as previously quoted. Ready rates are as follows:—

Bank Demand			1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic			1s. 4¼d.	„
Do.	3	months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do.	4	do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Credits	3	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4½d.	„
Documents	3	do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Francs	3	do.	1·73	„
Do.	6	do.	1·74½	„

The weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 24th April 1889	Rs. 97,42,812
Silver received during the week	18,63,259
	Rs. 116,06,071
New coin paid during the week	14,01,554
	Rs. 102,04,517
Bullion belonging to private individuals	43,14,441
	Rs. 145,18,958
Last week	153,43,091

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened weak after the holidays and continued so during the greater part of Tuesday under the influence of Calcutta, and the decline in the Presidency Bank's cash balance, par having been quoted for Fours for cash and the next account and 100 3-16 for the 30th May, with buyers on the second line and sellers on the third. Subsequently rates hardened a little, and closed 1-16 per cent. higher for cash and 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. for the coming account. This market took an upward turn yesterday, and Fours for cash advanced to 100⅛, at which they closed. For the coming account 100 3-16 was the rate and 100 5-16 for the May settlement, with buyers at these rates. The market has been firm and active to-day, and Fours for cash have advanced to 100 5-16, the same rate being quoted for the approaching settlement, while for the May account 100 7-16 has been the rate. The other denomination has been quoted at 103¾ nominal, when the market has been open.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are ⅛ per cent. higher, at 108. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged, at 96½.

SHARES.—The market has been closed on several days for holidays, and when it has been open enquiry even for Mill Scrip has been languid. When there has been any change in Mill Shares it has generally been in favour of buyers, and we note the following alterations in our list compared with last week's quotations:—Jevraj Baloo Mill shares have declined Rs. 20; City of Bombay Rs. 15, Swadeshi and Alliance Rs. 10; Queen, and Luckmidas Khimjee, Rs. 7½; Framjee Petit, Empress, and Oriental, Rs. 5 each; and David, Rs. 2½. On the other hand, Central India have advanced Rs. 50; Coorla, Rs. 30; Bombay United, Rs. 25; and Manockji Petit, Rs. 2½. In Press Shares, Colaba have declined Rs. 10; Mofussil have advanced Rs. 7½; and Bombay 2½. Treacher and Co. and Bapty Flour are both Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The Manchester Market, when open during the past week, has been firm, in consequence of which dealers in *Grey Goods* here have firmly maintained current rates, at which a fair business has been done, money having continued as easily obtainable for buying purposes as in the preceding week. Rates generally show little or no alteration from those quoted last Thursday and stocks continue moderate. *Bleached*, *Turkey Red*, *Dyed* and *Printed Goods* are the same in all respects as they were a week ago. The total clearances for the week are put down at 3,500 packages of all descriptions. The production of *Local Goods* is daily increasing as the days grow longer, and the demand is not sufficient to absorb the production. Rates are, however, maintained by sellers, and the tone of the market is steady. The sales for the week reached about 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* is dull and only a small business has been transacted; but prices generally are unchanged. The sales of *Local Spinnings* for the week ending last Monday as wired from Hongkong were only 6,000 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 221, and this news has disappointed general expectation amongst China buyers, who are unwilling to purchase at current rates any counts excepting 10s. and 12s., while spinners, on the other hand, are asking higher rates owing to dearer Cotton. The sales for the week are put down at 3,000 bales, and the market closed steady with a good enquiry continuing for No. 10s. at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As. 4¾	to 5 1-16	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„ „ 5¼	„ 5½	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„ „ 5⅝	„ 6 1-16	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„ „ 5 11-16	„ 6 1-8	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„ „ 6¼	„ 6⅜	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„ „ 6¾	„ 7	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„ „ 7 3-16	„ 7½	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„ „ 7¾	„ 8	„

METALS.—Copper has been steady at an advance of 4 annas per cwt., but only a small business is reported. *Yellow Metal* is also 4 annas per cwt. higher, the market being steady at the advance, but with not much doing. *Iron* is neglected, and few transactions have been reported during the past week; but prices are unaltered.

COALS.—The arrivals during the past week, especially of Powell's Duffryn, have been heavy, and the price has consequently receded. A small retail business only has been passing at Rs. 23 per ton from vessels in harbour. A cargo of Hud's Merthyr, April-May shipment, is reported to have been placed at Rs. 23¼ per ton. Scotch Coal has been freely offering, and some sales have been effected at Rs. 17 per ton from a cargo afloat. Davison's West Hartley is in enquiry at Rs. 20 per ton on the part of retail buyers; but importers are not in the market to sell this description. The market closes fairly steady, but prices are somewhat irregular. We quote:—

Cardiff	Rs. 23	per ton.
West Hartley	„ 19½	„
Welsh Hartley	„ 17½	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was nothing doing in this staple on the day following the date of our last report; but although the market was still nominally closed on Monday, there was some enquiry both from exporters and from the Mills on that day, and a moderate business was reported, in a firm market, on the basis of the rates which ruled before the holidays. On the general resumption of business on Tuesday, a decidedly quieter feeling was apparent, and transactions were again upon a smaller scale, the previous range of prices, however, being generally maintained. Yesterday, in presence of a languid enquiry, the volume of business still further diminished, but the tone of the market was firm with previous rates well maintained. Exporters have been buyers principally of Julgaum and other Oomra kinds, and local consumers of Bengals and Dhollera descriptions. The more considerable transactions reported have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 215-2; Dhulia, at Rs. 208-9; Karanja, at Rs. 215-20; Indore, at Rs. 213½; and Barsee, at Rs. 223-32 in Oomra varieties. Bengals have been taken at Rs. 195-204; Bhownuggar, at Rs. 216-25; Wadwan, at Rs. 232½; Mowa, at Rs. 224¼; and Dharwar, for May delivery has been contracted for at Rs. 220-2 per candy. This afternoon there was a return of activity, and a further advance in prices took place, our closing rates this evening being Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 above those quoted by last mail.

The receipts of new cotton during the week at 68,100 bales, though considerably less than for the week preceding, are about on a level with those for the corresponding week last year; while the figures showing the excess in arrivals of this season's crop compared with that of 1887-8 are about the same as they were a week ago, at 385,350 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine		Rs. 204	= 4½d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 196	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good		„ 188	= 3 15-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)		„ 230	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Good	„	„ 222½	= 4⅝d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	„	„ 214	= 4 15-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		„ 218	= 4 17-32d.
Khandeish, Good		„ 212	= 4 13-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair		„ 207	= 4 5-16d.
Belatee, Fine		„ 220	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 214	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good		„ 206	= 4 5-16d.
Broach Fine	(April)	„ 253	= 5 7-32d.
Do. Good	„	„ 236	= 4 29-32d.
Dhollera Fine	„	„ 236	= 4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„ 226	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Good	„	„ 215	= 4 15-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	(May)	„ 224	= 4 21-32d.
Westerns, Good	„	„ 215	= 4 15-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1888-89.	Season 1887-88.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	246,000	180,000
Berar	348,000	152,500
Khandeish	248,800	174,000
Barsi and Nugger	97,500	54,000
Hingunghaut	24,800	750
Broach	135,000	91,500
Dhollera	158,000	201,500
Sind and Persian	27,000	42,000
Compta and Dharwar	9,000	12,500
	1,294,100	908,750

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	69,105	57,301	83,137
From 1st Jan. to 24th April	1,144,052	839,903	891,327
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	44,304	31,047	42,492
From 1st Jan. to 24th April	801,037	471,498	531,512
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,164	650	727
From 1st Jan. to 24th April	13,702	11,611	13,312

WHEAT.—In view of the discouraging advices from the other side there has been but little enquiry in this market, and the business done since last Thursday sums up a small amount. The tone, however, has been quiet rather than dull, and at times steady, and quotations show no change on any line.

SEEDS have not been more wanted than Wheat, and on days when the market has been open, transactions have been upon a small scale, and generally on the basis of previous rates. We quote this evening

Linseed	Rs. 6-6	to Rs. 6- 9	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat (new)	7- 2	„ 7- 4	„
Do. do Cawnpore (old)	6-10	„ 6-12	„
Do. Red do (old)	5-13	„ 5-14	„

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat for the week	364,381	445,210	457,836
„ From 1st Jan. to 24th April	2,265,396	2,618,092	3,217,424
Linseed for the week	77,612	120,773	103,340
„ From 1st Jan. to 24th April	830,790	1,084,077	1,118,084
Rapeseed for the week	104,360	77,842	41,391
„ From 1st Jan. to 24th April	515,859	310,479	218,925
Gingelly Seed for the week	19,453	7,457	19,751
„ From 1st Jan. to 24th April	570,355	577,187	688,519

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	145,410	280,268	301,524
„ From 1st Jan. to 24th April	2,269,447	1,510,656	2,419,991
Linseed—For the week	23,298	94,341	98,667
„ From 1st Jan. to 24th April	733,163	849,192	682,749
Rapeseed—For the week	34,173	42,387	22,750
„ From 1st Jan. to 24th April	479,923	178,828	151,143
Gingelly Seed—For the week	25,603	22,245	47,220
„ From 1st Jan. to 24th April	540,895	629,055	715,115

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	28,000	500	All	13 pct.	976¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		122
Agra Bank	110,000	100	All	6 do.	
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	146

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£100	...	...	..

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	270
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	235
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	50	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press	100	2	125	Rs. 20	140
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	390
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,071xd
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..		200
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,550
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	540
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	420
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150xd.
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

HARRIS—April 20, at Birar Lodge, Roorkee, the wife of J Harris, Esq, Burdwan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COPE—FORBES—April 22, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev W H Hobart, assisted by the Rev A C Taylor, Ernest Cope, D P W, to Alice Dora, eldest daughter of Mr J Forbes, of Madras.

DEATHS.

GREEN—April 17, at Murree, of pneumonia, Alice, only daughter of Conductor T and Mary Green, Commissariat Department, aged 16 years.

PRESGRAVE—At Grey's Hotel, Coonoor, Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Presgrave, 2nd Norfolk Regt.

VAUGHAN—April 20, at Madras, Samuel Vaughan, pensioned Sergeant, R A, aged 51 years, 9 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1889.

THE resolution of the Government of India in regard to the treatment of leprosy indicated very plainly the existence in different parts of India of the most diverse methods of treating the evil. But the resolution was so colourless as to leave the public to judge for themselves as to which was the better and which the worse method of treatment. If the Government had chosen they might have distinguished between the well managed and the ill-managed institutions—between those in which the sexes are kept rigorously apart and those in which the leper marries and is given in marriage with all the freedom of the Abbey of Thelemis. If any such distinction had been made, the Government would have had to declare very plainly that the asylum for lepers at Dehra-Dun supplied a type of institution to which in its general features all the leper asylums in India should be made to conform. The report of that institution has recently been put in our hands, and there is much in it which deserves to be studied in Bombay before the echoes of the recent discussion upon leprosy have died away. The history of the institution may briefly be told. As far back as 1875 experiments were directed by the Government of India in the application of gurjun oil as a cure for leprosy. Dr. MacLaren, who has been Civil Surgeon of Dehra-Dun for the past eighteen years, carried out the experiments like a good many others, and this institution may be said to be indirectly the practical outcome of his experience. He found that gurjun oil was of use only in cases where the parents had been healthy. Besides this he drew the broader inference that as leprosy is undoubtedly hereditary, and the less amenable to treatment the more immediate the heredity is, asylums for the treatment and *everlasting* segregation of the sexes are imperative before the disease can be finally eradicated. He accordingly advocated district asylums for males and females, where the lepers would be under strict police supervision, and where compulsory and life-long residence would ultimately stamp out the disease. The Dehra-Dun asylum for lepers is the practical outcome of these conclusions, though it will be seen that so long as the Government of India continue to have no policy in regard to leprosy, the idea cannot be carried out in its entirety. What Dr. MacLaren has done is this. Mainly through his personal exertions and the help of district officers and others he some years ago raised money enough to build an asylum on a very simple but convenient plan, which gives the inmates more comfort and cleanliness and air space than they could possibly get at their own homes. A spacious garden enclosed in a high wall surrounds the building, and a high wall divides the premises occupied by the men from the women's part of the institution.

Thus the principle of segregation is strictly adhered to. Dr. MacLaren says that the segregation of the sexes has been enforced without the slightest difficulty. Practically the principle of retention for life in the institution has been carried out. Admission into the institution is voluntary; but the managers have always insisted upon permanent residence in the institution. Once an inmate, always an inmate is a rule that has been insisted upon with only a few special exceptions. When a leper presents himself for admission he is called upon to swear by Gunga Mai that he comes freely, and that he intends to remain as long as he lives, and this oath has been faithfully kept by all who have taken it so far. In this particular case the principle of eternal segregation has been found capable of being put into practice. But it cannot be denied that there is no legal sanction whatever for the promise of perpetual seclusion which the Dehra-Dun asylum lepers impose upon themselves. They promise never to quit the institution, but we take it that a chowkedar who endeavoured to prevent an inmate leaving the institution would be guilty of a distinctly illegal act. The question happily has never been raised, and we hope, in view of the good work which is being done in the asylum, that it never will be. We only wish to point out the necessity of giving a legal sanction to the process of perpetual seclusion which is an essential feature in the working of this excellent institution. The State has the same right to insist upon the seclusion of the leper as it has to insist upon that of the lunatic, and though in practice Dr. MacLaren has been able permanently to detain the subjects of his charity, it might not be so easy for other medical officers in other leper institutions to do the same thing. The results of the working of this small institution have already been beneficent and noteworthy. It has checked the growth of leprosy in the Dun in so marked a way that it is safe to say that if the same principle were applied with an absolute legal sanction throughout the whole of India, the extinction of leprosy would be a matter of calculable time. Dr. MacLaren's way of putting the case is unanswerable. He shows that during the past ten years the number of inmates of the ordinary child-producing ages averaged forty-two. If one-seventh of these were to be deducted we should get at the number of those who in the natural course might be expected to become parents. Supposing, however, that a child had yearly been born to only half of them, the annual increase to the leper population from which they came would be one hundred and eighty. The infantile death-rate of course would have to be taken into account. But if this averaged as much as fifty per cent., there would still have remained an increase of ninety during the period in the leper population unless they had been brought within the walls of the asylum. This is a very moderate calculation, and an increase of one hundred and twenty would probably be nearer the mark. On a very moderate computation then the Dehra-Dun asylum has prevented the addition of ten lepers a year to the population of the Dun—a fact which, in view of the law of increasing ratio in the growth of population, is of no small significance. Dr. MacLaren does not at all exaggerate the beneficent potentiality of the work when he says that if there were throughout India a thousand such institutions, a probable increase of lepers to the extent of seven or nine thousand annually would be prevented. In other words, it would be possible, within the term of the present generation, to extinguish leprosy altogether in India.

Our own belief is that Government should face the question boldly, and should at once lay down the principle of compulsory segregation of lepers, with a rigid segregation of the sexes. Even in the Dun compulsory powers have indirectly been employed for dealing with lepers. The municipalities of Dehra and of Mussoorie have employed certain powers for dealing with vagrants for compelling vagrant lepers to enter the asylum. And in this way compulsory segregation has, as a matter of fact, been resorted to. It may be possible elsewhere to mitigate the nuisance by putting into force such police and municipal powers against vagrants as already exist. This, however, would be but a partial method of dealing with the problem. The leper whom a recent traveller in India found acting as a ticket-collector at one of the Bombay railway stations could scarcely be arrested as a vagrant. Nor could the porters and fruitsellers who are said, despite their leprosy, to be plying their daily task in the Crawford Market, be dealt with as such. The vagrant leper, however, might be easily dealt with, and as for others it would be only a necessary and humane precaution to warn them from places of public resort. The result of such a measure would not necessarily be to drive them into the ranks of vagrancy and so to make them amenable to detention. But it would give them a very powerful motive for taking refuge in some such place as that which, in the view of Dr. MacLaren, ought to be established in every district in India. It is easy to imagine people of this class doing what forty or fifty people in the Dun do every year, namely, of their own free will and with the countenance of their friends presenting themselves at a leper asylum and entering upon a life-long seclusion. This would be the more probable if in all cases the institution were to be made, as Dr. MacLaren says the Dehra-Dun asylum has been made, "comfortable and agreeable, not irksome, objectionable, or disagreeable." The expense of the institution is not great. Last year there were one hundred and eighteen inmates, and the expenditure only came to Rs. 4,574. The two local municipalities made small contributions, and the Government of the North-West Provinces made a grant, as they have done every year since 1883, of Rs. 1,500. It is not likely that such large results could have been attained for so small an outlay without the cheerful and gratuitous help of the Civil Surgeon. But all the country over there is an urgent need for such institutions as this. They would be worth much and would cost little. The only reason for hesitating to recommend the Municipality of Bombay to promptly deal with the question of leprosy on the lines on which it has been so successfully dealt with in the North-West Provinces is that the Government of India are understood to have the whole question under consideration. Meanwhile the experience of the Dehra-Dun asylum will be accepted as most instructive and useful, and we commend it to the careful notice of those who have shown interest in the question in Bombay.

WE understand that the appointment of Political Agent in Kathiawar, vacated by the death of Colonel Watson, is likely to be conferred upon Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C. I. E., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. It is not expected, however, that Mr. Ollivant will take up his new appointment until after the monsoon, so that ample time will remain for him to dispose of such municipal matters as may be of pressing importance. The news will be received in Bombay with no little regret, even by those who are fully persuaded that in the new career which the appointment opens out to him Mr. Ollivant will find ample opportunity for adding to his already high reputation as a public servant. The Corporation have very recently, and in a practical way, attested their confidence in Mr. Ollivant, and the high value that they put upon his services. With a new Act for the regulation of our municipal affairs only recently come into operation we should have been glad if he had remained here during the early years of the system of administration which the Act has called into being. This, however, will not affect the public judgment of the wisdom of the choice that the Government of Bombay have exercised in nominating Mr. Ollivant to the Kathiawar Political Agency. It is in many respects by far the most important post within the gift of this Government. No public servant in the Presidency wields a power less under control than his. The Agency is in many respects an *imperium in imperio*—a court from many of whose decisions there is no appeal except so far as the court itself is willing to allow of one. By wise guidance and an upright example the Kathiawar Political Agent can wield an influence for good over the princes and the people of that province which it would be easy to misuse, but which no one who could be nominated to the post would be less likely to misuse than Mr. Ollivant. The question whether such a post is best filled by a civilian or a soldier comes habitually under discussion on the occurrence of a vacancy. Promotion, we know, has for some years past been slow in the Political Department in this Presidency, and we must be prepared for criticisms of the appointment in which the first place will be given to considerations based upon that fact. But if the appointment be looked upon from the points of view of capacity and of personal fitness it is unexceptionable, and it promises excellent results. It gives an infusion of new blood into the Political Department, which for many reasons, public and personal, may be sincerely welcomed, and Kathiawar, we believe, will be distinctly the better for the new departure which the Government have resolved upon. It may be interesting to add that Mr. Ollivant will be the seventh civilian Political Agent who has been appointed in Kathiawar since the Settlement in 1820.

THE up-country papers are arranging Bombay affairs amongst themselves in a fashion ludicrously interpretative of the famous "Divide and Govern" principle. One of them told us the other day that Lord Reay, if he had not already resigned, was certainly going to do so at once; and we suppose that it is in order to keep company with this pretty little story that another of them now nominates Mr. C. B. Pritchard, the present Commissioner in Sind, to the post of "first Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay." Fortune-telling and divination are lost arts in this part of India, so that we cannot return the compliment by indicating who is to be made Chief Commissioner of the Punjab or Lord High Executioner of the North-West Provinces, appointments to which, it is understood, the Lieutenant-Governorships of these territories are to be reduced. These, indeed, must be accepted as the only serious features in the large redistributions of power and territory which have lately been discussed in the journals of Upper India. The mutilation and degradation with which Bombay has been threatened are less serious. They only come upon us as a visitation for the pride and vainglorying of some one who in a fit of aberration raised Bombay to the dignity of a kingdom, and for whose proud unwisdom we are suffering the contumely of our neighbours. Is it necessary to plead that we do not really think we are a kingdom, and that we do not really want to be one? It is rather hard that those of us who never approved of the kingdom should be thrust into a citizenship which we never aspired after. The right thing to do would be to find out the inventors of it, and to bedeck them with the crown which our neighbours may deem most appropriate.

GENERAL BOULANGER has fulfilled the intention attributed to him of invading England. He has invaded England, but alone, and fleeing from justice in France and inhospitality in Belgium. The people who said that he would make England, and not Germany, his object of attack on coming into power, are responsible for the hisses with which he was greeted, unless indeed it was a consciousness of the absurdity of the plight in which this brave gentleman found himself that led the Charing Cross crowd to give him so unflattering a reception. It is scarcely a stage on his road to triumph, this flight to London, even if the complacency of the English authorities allow him more liberty of action than the Belgian authorities gave him. Pretenders flying for their lives do not in these unromantic days make much impression, though it is just to admit that in France the flight of a pretender, to say nothing of his follies, is not always a disqualification for popular favour. It is a misfortune for Boulanger that the opening of the Exhibition competes so closely with him for public interest, and that it is almost certain to win. Napoleon, gilding the dome of the Invalides in order to draw away the attention of the Parisians from a political enterprise that he had in hand, would not be half so effective a counter-attraction as M. Tirard has in the Exhibition, and the Eiffel Tower is any day as diverting a thing for the Parisians to talk about as Boulanger's black charger, especially as they have discovered in these days of his decadence that he does not sit it half as well as they thought he did.

WE understand that on Mr. Trevor proceeding to Karachi as Commissioner in Sind, the appointment of Commissioner of Customs and Abkari will be conferred upon Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Collector of Broach.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, Collector of Ahmedabad, is mentioned as a likely successor to Mr. Ollivant in the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay. Mr. Lely, at present Administrator of Porebunder State, will, we hear, act as Political Agent in Kathiawar, pending Mr. Ollivant's assumption of the post.

AT the annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association, which was held at the rooms of the Society in Hornby Row last evening, the Council's reports and audited statements were submitted, showing a very satisfactory state of affairs, there being Rs. 9,596-4 invested in municipal bonds and Government notes, while the outstandings came to Rs 1,650. A resolution was also unanimously carried recording deep regret at the death of Mr. John Bright and the sense of the members of his valuable services to India, and also the high esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community.

Heavy rains were reported yesterday from the Berars and Khandeish. At Amraoti one inch and a half fell, an unusual occurrence at this time of the year. Yesterday's telegrams from Colombo and Tuticorin also reported heavy rain.

SIR SALAR JUNG, K.C.I.E., accompanied by Nawab Mir Jhandar Ali Khan and Mr. Sohorabji Dadabhoy, A. D. C., paid a visit to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 1-30 p. m., and a return visit was paid by H. R. H. the next day at 11-30 p.m.

IN view of the present state of Burma it has been decided only to reduce one brigade. Thus Burma will be a first class district subdivided into three second class districts—the lower Burma district including Meiktila, the Mandalay district, and Myingyan.

THE Babu who lately made a balloon ascent with Mr. Spencer has purchased the latter's big car-balloon, and advertises an ascent on his own account.

MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, C.S., who has gone to Kashmir as Settlement Officer, will only hold the appointment temporarily for the present, as Mr. Wingate, the permanent incumbent, who has gone home on furlough, has been permitted to retain a lien on the post.

WE regret to hear (says the *Deccan Times*) that Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk has been laid up since Friday with a severe attack of fever and ague. On Wednesay, however, he was much better, and we trust that in a few days he will be able to resume his duties again.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, who has just gone on tour, is reported to have notified that he will preside at no prize-distributions and receive no addresses from boys, considering such proceedings a waste of time which they might more properly devote to study.

THE Revd. F. N. Hill has been granted three months' privilege leave.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RIOTS IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, APRIL 24.

Snce the vigorous steps taken by the Military last night against the mob there has been no more rioting and the troops now occupy the disturbed districts.

A settlement has been arrived at between the men on strike and their employers.

Those who took an active part in the riots were omstly Socialists and Anti-Semites.

FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

A large fire broke out to-day at Tollygunj in the suburbs, and property to the extent of twenty-five thousand rupees or more destroyed, but no lives were lost.

THE MAXIM GUNS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

Sanction has been given to the employment of the Maxim guns on the Indian Coast defences, and a number of these weapons will be sent out this year. The two posts at Kot Mahomed Khan and Murga, which are intended to protect the Loralai and Dera Ghazi Khan, a military road, from the attacks of the tribesmen to the north, are to be commenced immediately.

THE NIZAM'S VISIT TO OOTY.

H. H. the Nizam has definitively abandoned his intention of visiting Ootacamund this summer.

A COOLIE CORPS.

A coolie corps two hundred strong will be maintained during the next few months for employment on Demagiri-Lungleh road.

THE SHENDUS.

The Shendus are reported to be keeping quite quiet since the withdrawal of our troops.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

Drs. Walker and Lethbridge have finished their inquiry into the subject of Jail Administration, and their report will shortly be presented to Government. Dr. Walker left Simla for England on Wednesday, while his colleague returns to Bengal this week.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR.

The Commander-in-Chief on Monday exchanged formal visits with H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir at Srinagar, and in the evening was His Highness's guest at a banquet, to which some sixty persons were invited. A feature of the evening's entertainment was the dancing of a party of monks from Ladak.

OUR GARRISON AT KNATONG.

The 32nd Pioneers move up to Gnatong on the 28th and 29th instant, thus raising the garrison there to its highest possible strength.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind with homeward Indian Mails of 19th inst. arrived here at 5 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here yesterday morning.

ADEN, APRIL 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla (extra) left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges with Australian and China Mails left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day.

H. M. S. Sapphire from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅓

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs. „	6-4½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 15-16.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	87¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70⅝
Bar Silver	42½

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 24.—Pressure has increased everywhere rapidly; over Northern and Central India briskly, or moderately elsewhere. The distribution has again changed considerably, the highest pressures being now reported from North-Eastern and Central India with low pressures over Sind and over Deccan. Normal southerly winds prevail over the Bay and Lower Bengal, but elsewhere wind directions are very unusual, easterly winds prevailing up the Gangetic plain, northerly winds in the central stations and the Konkan coasts, and south-westerly winds in Sind. The temperature changes are irregular, but a rapid fall is reported from the Central Provinces, and the mean temperature is below normal over North-Western and Central India, except the Punjab. Scattered showers of rain are reported from several parts of the country and general rain in the south of the peninsula.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay in the week ending 23rd April was 527, giving a death-rate of 28·99 per annum, as against 505, or 28·88, the corresponding week of last year, and 468, or 30·06, the average over preceding five years. Of the total number, 187 died from fevers, 26, small-pox; 35, measles; 3, cholera; 1, dropsy; 50, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 74, affections of the respiratory organs; 16, diarrhœa; 5, dysentery; 22, still-born; 20, old age and debility; 5, accidents or violence. The classified list shows of these Buddhist or Jain, 18; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 1; Bhatea, 6; Hindu of other caste, 255; Hindu outcaste, 37; Musalman, 142; Parsi, 26; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 13; European 4; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births registered was 266 as against 307 last year and 269, the average over five preceding years.

MR. R. W. S. PINHEY, Judge of the Karachi Small Cause Court, has been allowed twelve months' leave on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN W. P. KENNEDY has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Aden, *vice* Major C. W. H. Sealy. Mr. L. P. Walsh will act in his absence.

MR. J. J. HEATON has relinquished charge of the offices of Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Department, and of Secretary to His Excellency's Council prior to going on leave.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Bombay Rifle Volunteers and the Bombay Rifle Association took place in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening in presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. Brigadier-General Budgen, R.A., presided, and Mrs. Budgen distributed the prizes. The distribution over, Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, in asking for a hearty vote of thanks to the Brigadier-General and Mrs. Budgen for attending and giving away the prizes, said :—

That the past had been the best season they had had since the corps was started in 1877. Upwards of 335 new recruits had joined during the year, amongst them being the boys of St. Mary's School. There were 409 extra efficient volunteers on the rolls in the A and F Companies and 305 efficient cadets, so that altogether they had a total of over seven hundred efficients and extra efficients. He felt sure, looking at these results, that if the corps were ever called upon for duty, every one of the members would respond to the call. (Applause.) In conclusion, he called for three hearty cheers to Brigadier-General Budgen and Mrs. Budgen. (Loud cheers.)

Brigadier-General Budgen, who was enthusiastically received, in reply, said :—

He had come to the meeting, never imagining he would be called upon to make any speech, consequently they must excuse him for not being prepared. In the first place he wished to thank Colonel Bayley for the very kind manner in which he had proposed a vote of thanks and to thank them for the hearty response made to it. It was the first occasion upon which Mrs. Budgen and himself had had an opportunity of being present at this distribution of prizes, and trusted it would not be the last. (Applause.) He hoped to remain in Bombay for a long time to come, and it would always be his desire to encourage sports amongst the volunteers as much as possible. Theirs was the first volunteer corps it had been his duty—or pleasure rather—to inspect. It was one of the duties of the Inspecting officer to be apparently always finding fault, but in the course of the discharge of these duties, it was necessary to see that certain things were done properly. From what he had seen, however, of that corps, at this last inspection, he felt sure he would not have to notice many mistakes in drill next year, and also from what he had observed that evening he did not mind confessing that he rather wished he were a Bombay Volunteer. (Applause.) For, while he felt quite sure he would not succeed in winning any of the prizes at the rifle meetings, he considered he would be able to come in somewhere below zero. (Laughter.) When he saw the number of prizes that had been won, he was not at all surprised at their going in so much for shooting; and he had been informed that the returns of the Association this year showed an increase of 30 per cent in the number of entries as compared with previous seasons, this fact being largely due to the manner in which the prizes were now arranged. Colonel Bayley had told them he felt quite sure that when the time came the corps would be called upon to take its share in the defence of the island they would do their duty. He might tell them, what was, however, no secret, that they were making extensive preparations for the defence of Bombay, and he could assure those present that under that scheme, the Bombay Volunteers would have a very hot coroner indeed. He considered they were very fortunate in having such an able Commandant as Colonel Bayley, and there were few volunteer corps in India that could boast of having a commanding officer who had been attached to them for over ten years, holding such a position as their Colonel did. In conclusion he would ask them to give three hearty cheers for that officer, and hoped he might command the corps for another ten years. (Loud cheers.)

This concluded the proceedings and the hall was cleared for dancing, which was kept up for several hours to the music of the Volunteer Band.

The Association prize list has already been published, but the following is a list of the Bombay Rifle Volunteer prize winners :—

CHALLENGE CUPS.

Blaney Cup, won by a team from "I" Company; the Bayley Company Challenge Shield, won by a team from "D" Company; the Wyer Cup, won by a team from "B" Company; the Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup, won by Vol. W. Stephens; The Sergeants' Challenge Cup, won by Colr.-Sergt. D. Wilson; and the Drill Challenge Cup, won by Vol. J. W. Watson.

Memo. of prizes given by the officers of "A" Company and by Messrs. Green and Read.

Captain Baird's Prizes.—1st prize (a silver cup Rs. 50), won by Vol. Hore, for highest score in class-firing. 2nd prize (Rs. 30), won by Sergt. Myer, for second highest score in class-firing. 3rd prize (Rs. 20), won by Vol. Watson, for the greatest number of Commanding Officer's and Adjutant's parades attended during the season.

Lieut. Jeffries' Prizes.—1st prize (Rs. 25), won by Vol. F. Murray, for the highest score in the practice for the Bayley Shield. 2nd prize (Rs. 15), won by Vol. A. Baird, for the second highest score in the practice for the Bayley Shield. 3rd Prize (Rs. 10), won by Vol. Radenhurst, for the second highest score in the practice for the Wyer Cup.

Lieut. Devlin's Prize.—A saloon rifle, won by Sergt. Myer, for the highest score in the practice for the Wyer Cup.

Messrs. Green and Read's Prize.—A silver cup (£5), won by Sergt. Myer, for the highest score in competition between Bombay Volunteer Artillery and "A" Company Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

"C" COMPANY.

Vol. F. W. Fido, silver-plated tea and coffee service, Rs. 100, presented by Capt. F. Place.

Col.-Sergt. J. S. Kees, cup, Rs. 30, presented by Lieut. Tucker.

Vol. C. H. Butler, claret jug, Rs. 70, presented by Major F. S. Hore.

Vol. D. Bowie, clock, Rs. 35, presented by Capt. F. Place.

Vol. A. C. Lloyd, gold medal, presented by Capt. F. Place and Lieut. Tucker.

Lce-Cpl. A. Monk, biscuit box, Rs. 20, presented by Lieut. Tucker.

Vol. E. R. Powell, silver-plated inkstand, Rs. 30, presented by Capt. F. Place.

Vol. E. R. Hopkins, oxidised plates, Rs. 18, presented by Capt. F. Place.

Vol. H. Talbot, mug, Rs. 15, presented by Lieut. Tucker.

Vol. L. Robertson, cup, Rs. 15, presented by Lieut. Tucker.

Lce.-Sergt. Pennington, mug, Rs. 10, presented by Lieut. Tucker.

Vol. Graffe, cup, Rs. 10, presented by Lieut. Tucker.

Vol. C. Marcks, cup, Rs. 5, presented by Lieut. Tucker.

"E" COMPANY PRIZES.

The Wyer Challenge Cup, Captain Lund's prize, Vol. J. Brooks.

Bayley Shield Competition, Lieut. Sharp's prize, highest score, Vol. D. Warner.

Wyer Cup Competition, Capt. Lund's prize, highest score, Lce.-Cpl. Chitts.

"F" COMPANY.

Prizes presented by Capt. E. R. Freeborn, and Lieut. G. P. de'Soane, for the best shots in class-firing and good attendance at parades and drills, as under :—

1st Match—"Challenge Cup," won for the second time successively by Sergt. J. W. Seager. This cup was in 1884-85 won by Lce.-Corpl Willard; in 1885-86 won by Sergt. Burrett; in 1886-87 won by Cpl. Kelly; in 1887-88 won by Sergt. Seager; and in 1888-89 won by Sergt. Seager.

2nd Match, Marksmen's—1st prize Rs. 25, Sergt. J. W. Seager; 2nd prize, Rs. 15, Paymaster Sergt. Burrett.

3rd Match, 1st class shots—1st prize, Rs. 20, Cpl. F. H. Burrett; 2nd prize, Rs. 10, Sergt. W. F. Purvis.

4th Match, 2nd class shots—1st prize Rs. 15, Cpl. V. Craig; 2nd prize, Rs. 10, Vol. S. Simpson.

5th Match, 3rd class shots—1st prize Rs. 10, Sergt. J. H. Foley; 2nd prize, Rs. 5, Vol. M. Ainsworth.

Best Drill Attendance—1st prize, Rs. 20, Vol. P. Crasto; 2nd prize, Rs. 15, Vol. S. Simpson; 3rd prize, Rs. 10, Lce.-Cpl. S. Simpson.

THE COMMANDANT'S PRIZES.

1.—The Bayley Company Challenge Shield, shot for annually at Coorla by teams of ten from each company (A to F), won by "D" Company, scores 634.

2.—The Bayley Challenge Shield, for highest score in class-firing, won by Lieut. T. M. English ("B" Company), score 262; next best, Vol. F. W. Fido ("C" Company), score 262.

3.—For the members of the left companies (B, D and F), whose total is highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parade combined, gilt and enamelled dish and ewer, won by Colr-Sergt. E. Thomas ("B" Company), total 322.

4.—For the members of the right companies (A, C, and E), whose total is highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parade combined, an oxidised placque—subject: "The Attiring of a Pompeian Lady", (the original by the late Morel Ladreul), won by Colr.-Sergt. J. E. Keess ("C" Company), total 310. Vol. F. W. Fido ("C" Company) made the highest total 345, but, having won this prize last year, loses 100 points; receives a consolation prize—a two-handed chased silver cup.

5.—For the members of the Bombay Telegraph Department and Eastern Telegraph Company, who have obtained the greatest number of points for attendance at the Commandant's parades. 1. Won by Vol. H. High ("D" Co.), a silver goblet, 83 points. 2. Won by Sergt. A. Pitcher ("D" Co.), a travelling drinking cup, 74 points. Sergt. Black ("D" Co.) made 83 points; but loses 50 points for having won this prize in 1885-86, and 50 more for having again won it in 1886-87; receives a consolation prize—"India and its Native Princes." Lce-Cpl D. Chitts made 83 points, but loses 50 points for having won this prize in 1887-88, receives a consolation prize—"Shakspeare," Bedford edition.

6.—For the members of the Byculla School Cadet Company ("G"), whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined. 1. Sergeant. C. Thomas, (History of India) 117. 2. Corpl. A. Judge, (Illustrated Natural History).

7.—For the members of the Cathedral High School Cadet Company ("H"), whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined. 1. Corporal J. Lawrence, 236, a silver watch and chain and "The Peoples of the World." 2. Sergt. W. Leggett, 229, a set of gold shirt studs and "Gulliver's Travels, Illustrated." Sergt. T. Reed made 236, but loses 50 points for having won the 1st prize last year, receives a consolation prize—"The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi."

8.—For the members of the Byculla Scottish and John Connon High Schools Cadet Company. 1. Whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined. 1. Cadet A. Wingrove, "Shakespeare," 221. 2. Sergt. H. Holden, "A Thousand Miles up the Nile," 210. Cpl. C. Stephens made 263, but loses 50 points for having won the 1st prize in 1856-86, 50 points for and having won the 1st prize in 1886-87, 50 points for having won the 1st prize in 1887-88; receives a consolation prize—"India Pictorial and Descriptive," and "Munchanren's Adventures," (by Dore).

9.—For the members of the St. Peter's Schools, Mazagon, and Indo-British Institution Cadet Company ("K"); whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined. 1. Sergt. W. Brewin, "The Cities of the World," 230. 2. Corpl. E. Strelly, "The Heroes of England," 193.

10.—For the members of St. Mary's College, Mazagon, Cadet Company ("L"), whose totals are highest in class-firing and in points for attendance at the Commandant's parades combined. 1. Cadet W. Wright, a silver watch and chain, and "The Countries of the World," 220. 2. Cadet D Desmond, a set of gold shirt studs, and "Travels in Mexico," 217.

BAND.

11.—For the members of the B.V. R. C. Band, whose totals are highest in class-firing. 1. Vol. F. X. Pinto, 170, Rs. 30. 2. Vol. N. D. Fernandes, 153, Rs. 25. 3. Vol. C. J. Azavedo, 147, Rs. 20. 4. Vol. C. F. Mendonca, 147, Rs. 20.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MAMLATDARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have so often urged the necessity of separating the judicial from the revenue and executive offices that you may not be inclined to re-open the discussion. But unless the subject is kept in view by constant discussion, our rulers are apt to lose sight of it whenever an opportunity is at hand for effecting the much-desired change. No doubt, the vastness of the reform has hitherto deterred Government from carrying it out, and not any want of conviction on their part that the separation of the two offices is needed. There are also considerations of policy involved. For, however necessary the reform may appear in the interests of the impartial administration of criminal justice, I do not think the Government would be inclined to deprive the District and Assistant Collectors of their present magisterial powers, though even here the separation can be safely effected by entrusting them with the police in addition to the revenue administration of the district. But no such considerations exist in the case of the mamlatdars and the head karkuns. How desirable the change is, especially in the case of the head karkuns, will appear from the fact that these officers are receiving a pay of only Rs. 40 or 50 per month, which is hardly enough to maintain their dignity as magistrates.

To suddenly withdraw the magisterial powers of all the mamlatdars and head karkuns would involve vast changes, which Government might not be prepared to effect all at once; but an opportunity has now presented itself for making a beginning. There are mamlatdars and head karkuns who have brought themselves into trouble by their relations with Hanmantrao. They cannot all be dismissed from service in face of the pledges given to them before they made their confessions. Nor can they be pensioned and sent home, for that would be an injustice to the tax-payer. The best solution of the difficulty, in my humble opinion, would be to allow the less guilty ones to continue as Mamlatdars and head karkuns, but without their magisterial powers. In lieu of magisterial duties, they may be entrusted with work from some other departments, such as Forest and the Abkari. A few subordinate judges may be deputed to do the magisterial work exclusively. The arrangement will not involve any additional expenditure, for it is not necessary to appoint an additional subordinate judge to do the work of each mamlatdar and head karkun. Such mamlatdars and head karkuns should not be kept where they are, but should be posted in talukas which are adjacent to one another, so that the magisterial work of every two or three such talukas may be done by one subordinate judge. It is the same case at present with the civil work, each subordinate judge doing the civil work of two or three talukas, the number of sub-judges in each district being less than half that of the mamlatdars. As for the clerical establishment of the subordinate magistrates, it is not necessary to incur additional outlay even here. The criminal work karkuns of the revenue mamlatdars may be placed under the new sub-judge magistrates, and the work will go on smoothly. There is no doubt but that the system would work well and give satisfaction to all parties. In the Portuguese territory of Goa the "administradors," who correspond to our mamlatdars, do merely the revneue and executive work, while the magisterial work is done by the "judges."—Yours, &c.,

April 21. RAYAT.

JOTTINGS FROM SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 23.

THE names of fifteen nominated members of our new municipality, of whom the first seven are Government officers, are as under :—

(1) Messrs. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Collector, President; (2) H. G. Paliser, Executive Engineer; (3) Dr. Kaikhasru Sorabji Nariman, Civil Surgeon; (4) K. B. Darasha Dosabhai, City Magistrate; (5) R. B. Anupram Balmukandass, Treasury Officer; (6) R. S. Nagardass Gopaldass, Mamlatdar, Choryasi Pargana; and (7) K. S. Nanabhai Kowasji, Police Inspector. The following eight nominated members are non-official :—(1) K. B. Kunvarji Cawasji Sabawala; (2) Yusuf Alli Alabux; (3) Messrs. Sayad Jain *valad* Sayad Edroos; (4) Abdul Husain Abdulalli Muchhala; (5) Meer Masumalli Khan; (6) Gulabdass Purshotamdass; (7) Kaikhasru Edulji Modi; and (8) A. S. Jervis. The same remark that I made some time ago with regard to the elected members, that very little fresh blood has been added, is also applicable here. R. B. Anupram Balmukandass has been nominated in place of R. B. Umedram Ranchordass, Mr. Jervis has been nominated in place of Sheth Dwarkandass Lallubhai, the head of the Hindu *Mahajan* and a municipal commissioner of more than 20 years' standing. Many of your readers already know of the great change that has taken place in our local municipality in the matter of the Collector-President. This is the most important change. It is now hoped on all sides that some of the nominated members who used to forget the ordinary rules of a public meeting will behave better under their official superior and become a model municipality in Gujrat.

K. B. Dr. Dosabhai Pestonji, G.G.M.C., the oldest member, has deen elected Vice-President. His long experience will make him a very efficient Vice-President, but it might have been well to elect a non-official Vice-President, as the Collector is already appointed President.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

STRIKE OF GHARRY-WALLAS.

WHILE a strike of tram-car drivers at Vienna has led to riots which have necessitated the intervention of the military to put them down, a strike of the gharrywallas and owners of bullocks in Bombay, though its incidents have been peaceful enough, has caused the greatest inconvenience, both to the people who are dependent upon public conveyances for their daily journeying to and from and in and about the city and to the commercial community, whose business operations yesterday were brought to a standstill by the suspension of the usual means of goods transport. When we hear of the chief firm of opium shippers having to get their opium to the Prince's Dock by means of the tram-car at a cost of eight annas a bale, we can realise the obstruction to business operations that the strike caused yesterday. It would appear that the owners of hack gharries, reklahs, and labour carts consider the regulations under the new Municipal Acts a grievance, as, instead of formerly, they are now required to pay their licences and taxes for the year in advance. Before the new regulations came into force, which was at the beginning of the present month, they were only required to pay to the police authorities their licences in advance for the year, but when, six months later, the taxes to the Municipality fell due, great difficulty was experienced in getting the money, the majority of the gharry-wallas attempting to evade payment. When prosecuted, they usually got off—the gharry-wallas on payment of an eight-anna fine and the reklah-drivers for four annas, which they evidently did not mind, so long as they escaped paying the taxes. The only way, therefore, to get in the taxes was to alter the terms of the Act and make the taxes, as the licences were, payable in advance. This accordingly was done, and now, under section 198, sub-section 2, of the new Municipal Act, it is provided that the owners of public conveyances licensed by the Police Act of 1863 shall pay in advance into the Municipal office the municipal taxes for the period for which such licences are granted. The victoria-drivers, numbering a hundred and eleven, who had been arrested on Wednesday for plying without licences, were yesterday brought before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court to answer to the charges against them. The accused were represented by Mr. Dayabhai, of Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai. Mr. Dayabhai, on behalf of his clients, applied to his worship to have the case adjourned until the accused persons, who had already applied to the Municipal Commissioner for redress regarding their licences, received their reply, the Municipal Commissioner now demanding their licence fees for twelve months in advance in accordance with the new Municipal Act, which was hitherto paid in advance for six months only. The Magistrate declined to accede to the request, as the Police Commissioner had a perfect right not to allow the accused persons to ply their public conveyances without a licence, and as they were charged with that offence, he could not but convict them. The victoria-drivers were fined 8 annas and the reklah drivers 4 annas each. Whether the action taken by the Municipal authorities be right or wrong it has caused widespread inconvenience. The streets are absolutely clear of public conveyances, and Frere Road and the thoroughfares in which bullock carts most do congregate are relatively a solitude. This means, amongst other things, delay in the loading of steamers, with the payment of additional dock dues and demurrage as a consequense. It is felt that the Municipality might well have introduced their new regulation without causing such serious inconvenience.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

THE annual social gathering and dinner of the Xavierites took place last Monday evening. For this purpose the kind Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit had put his spacious country seat at Matoonga at the free disposal of the managing committee, and they on their part had made all possible efforts to make the festivity a success. The reception hall had been tastefully decorated with flowers and bunting, and a large room adjoining it had been cleverly arranged for a dramatic performance. About a hundred and twenty students sat together at the dinner table, which was laid out in the spacious garden. Among the guests invited were the most Rev. Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Porter, the Rector, and the Professors of the College. There were also present about twenty ex-students. The opening toast to H. M. the Queen was proposed by Archbishop Porter. Mr. Frank Baptista followed with an eloquently proposed toast to his Grace the Archbishop. Mr. H. E. Bamji extolled in an extremely able speech the merits of St. Xavier's College and of its Professors. Rev. Father Hoene responded with his well known eloquence. Then followed a much applauded and well-timed toast to the ex-students, ably proposed by Mr. R. F. Bharucha, to whom Mr. S. D. Khote answered in his own exceedingly popular style. Finally, Mr. A. C. Rozario brought a cordially received toast upon Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. The company then betook themselves to the performance hall. A series of "Tableaux Vivants" representing scenes from Hamlet, the Merchant of Veince, Romeo and Juliet, and Othello, were exhibited with really admirable traste and skill under the able guidance of Mr. Jehangir Pestonji. At the conclusion of each scene the audience attested their satisfaction by loud plaudits. The ghost scene from Hamlet attracted particular attention. The intervals were enlivened by musical pieces executed by a small but excellent band under the direction of Mr. J. Esperance, a student of the College, and by some humorous songs given by Messrs. Sorab Rustomjee Khambata, Ruttonji Jamsetji Tata, and Jamshed Hormusji Khambata with great spirit and to the highest delight of the audience. The well known but ever-fresh farce "Box and Cox" brought the happy event to a conclusion. It was midnight when the delighted assembly broke up. All credit is due to the managing body, and especially to Mr. Hormasji Muncherji Dadina, to whose indefatigable exertions, the success of the gathering may be attributed. For the Professors, no doubt, it must have been a matter of great gratification to see their students assembled around them in such a spirit of genuine cordiality and hearty friendship.

FURIOUS RIDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted to ask our energetic Presidency Engineer and the Police Commissioner to erect warning signboards on the Kennedy Sea Face Ride against dangerously reckless and furious riding? A young Parsee boy, of about 12 years, was knocked down and trampled under a European gentleman's horse's feet yesterday opposite the Marine Lines Station, and a few months ago an old Parsee lady was knocked down under similar circumstances. The sea face being a regular promenade for all, and being largely utilised in the evenings by both sexes of all nationalities, I would like to see some steps taken to prevent furious riding over there. The police have been energetic enough to check furious driving. Why not then check furious riding?—Yours, &c.,

C. N.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE unexpired leave of Colonel H. P. Jacob, S. C., Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, has been cancelled, and his services are placed at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE services of Lieutenant D. B. Thomson, S. C., have been placed at the disposal of Government in the Political Department.

DEPUTY Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. Sincock, Commissariat Department, has been granted furlough for 182 days.

LIEUTENANT R. P. COLOMB, S. C. (Burma Military Police), has been granted furlough for a year.

COLONEL J. PHILIPS, S.C. (2nd Bombay Lancers), has been granted a year's leave out of India.

COLONEL SIR W. S. SETON, Bart, S. C., has been permitted to return to duty.

LIEUTENANT C. F. GRANTHAM, S. C., has been granted an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT E. C. COX, S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service.

THE Soolay Pagoda wharf at Rangoon was the scene of some excitement a week ago, caused by the discovery of a little black bear, about three months old, among the cargo of the s.s. Scindia. The little animal was found asleep inside a coil of matting, and has been taken charge of by one of the wharf employes. It was subsequently found that he had done considerable damage on board, having dipped his nose into the contents of about 48 bags of sugar.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr A Campbell, Mr A S Trevor, Miss Crommelia, Mr A H Irvine, Mr Donald Fraser

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr Burgess, Mr H St G Tucker, Mr M Halliday, Col Channer, Mr S K Wynne, Mr and Mrs Kindes, Mr Drew, Mr G S Forbes, Mr Risley

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Humphray, Major W S Brereton, Major Nutt, Mr J Milne

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s. s. Bokhara, Captain W. J. Nantes, 30th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Dawson, Mr and Mrs J Brooks, Mr E Solano, Miss Solano, Mrs Bullman, Miss Bullman, Rev R R Winter, Mr C J Robertson, Mrs Cotton, Capt Lindsell, Hon Justice Macpherson, Mr R L Harris, Miss White, Col and Mrs Gordon Young, child and infant, Mr E M Murray, Mr D Haig, Col B J Goldie, Col and Mrs Portman, Miss Baddeley, Mr Spilling, Mr and Mrs H D Moule, Col and Mrs Buller, Lieut Wake, Lt-Col G W Willock, Col and Mrs Willoughby, Depy Surgn-Genl Walker, Mr A F Mackenzie, Capt and Mrs Riddell, Mr and Mrs G Ross, Capt and Mrs Bellingham and child, Mr G B Allen, Mr Wake, Mr S Sorabji, Capt L L Steel, Mr I W Towney, Mr and Mrs R Lambert and child, Mr and Mrs Dillon, Mr R W Wilson, Mr J Bulkley, and Mr R Maxwell.

FOR LONDON—Mr. Elton, Mr W N Spratt, Mr N Laski, Mrs Littlefair and 2 children, Miss Counsell, Surgn-Genl Brook Smith, Col J M Sym, Mrs West and two infants, Mr H P Singh Gour, Mr D Wallace, Mr W Lane, Capt Hotham, Col and Mrs Fisher and party, Mrs Elton, Mr A Mull, Mr J Mankin, Mr Bell Irving, Mr W M Macdonald, Mrs Mitchell and infant, Mr W Crawford, and Mr M M Singh Gour.

Per s.s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, 3rd May, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs G F Sheppard, Mr Pengelly, Mr Kittredge, Mr Clark, Mr Deighton, Col and Mrs F W Collis, Capt Warden, Mr Mann, Miss Mann, Mr and Mrs Forbes, 3 children and infant, Mr W A Holland, Mr and Mrs Dome and child, Mr Jamsetjee Wadia, Mr and Mrs Hamilton and infant, Mrs Goodfellow, Mr Johnston, Mr W Griffin, Mr Lancaster, Mr and Mrs Rose, 2 children and infant, Mr and Mrs E J Smith and child, Mr Hynes and child, Miss A V Cassels, Miss Sound, Mr W Cooper, Mr Gladston, Mr J Moss, Mrs Garrett and 2 children, Mrs Gregory, Mrs Stoney, Mrs and Miss Harwood and 3 boys, Maj and Mrs Gardiner, Mrs Lindsley and child and 2 infant, Mr J Muir, Capt Mason, Mr and Mrs Hickling, Mr and Mrs M V Constable, Mr C A B Beatty, Mr H King, Mr A King, and Mr J H Toogood.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E A West, Mr and Mrs R T Burney, Mr D Broadfoot, Col E R Conolly, Mr J S Porter, Surg-Major and Mrs Spencer, Capt and Mrs Franks and child, Mr J G Findlay, Mr Graham Stone, Mr F W Browarigg, Mr A H Battye, Mrs Adams, Mr H C Ferard, Master Chande Hynes, Mr J Eccles, Mrs Tyrrell, Capt Cartor, Mr J Donning, family and party, Col G J Morris, Mr G W Dance, Mr J T Lindsley, Mr G J Hynes, Rev P Boerreson, Miss Thorne, Mr Newman, Mr G P Robinson, Rev C A Mason, and Mr A F Simpson.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 10th May, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr T Benson, Mr D J Macpherson, Mr Hill, Mr Macmahon, Mr J J Allan, Dr Donnell, Mr G W Blathwayt, and Capt MacMahon.

FOR ISMALIA—Mrs John F Miller and Mrs Richardson Clover

FOR ADEN—Mr Dawson

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs Monks, Mr Hugh W Jones, Mr Lewis Moore, Mr S P Shirres, Mr W Kaye, Mr Macgregor, Mr Deane and Lieut Arthur, L R.

Per s.s. Peninsular, Capt H W Wyatt, 17th May, 1889

FOR LONDON—Mrs Fletcher and child, Mr J Davis, Mr T Coury, Major and Mrs Martin, Mrs Lang and three children, Mrs Gray and infant, Major and Mrs Gardiner, Mr J Packup, Mr and Mrs Bateson, Mr S Jacob, Mr L W Davies, Mr Rushton, Mr Coury, Mr R Barday, Mr J Saville, Surg-Maj and Mrs Swaine and 3 children, Mr John Muir, Sir H and Lady Plowden, Dr J F Touhy, Surg-Major Adams, Mrs Ollivant, Miss Ediss and child, Mr F A Owen, Mr R H Baker, Master Adrian Hope, Mr A W Campbell, Mr and Mrs J Elliott and child, Mrs Cary and child, Mr and Mrs W D Mekiwar and family, Mr F T Millard, Mrs Millard and child, Col and Mrs G T Skipwith and infant, and Mrs Skall and child.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R D Robson, Mr R Sedgwick, Mr H M Owen, Col J E Crawley, Mr Salmond and son, General Sir C Gough, Capt A Gough, Mr H W Warden, Mr McGilvray, Mr and Mrs Garrett, Mr W Bull, Dr Cunningham, Mr Gildea, and Mr and Mrs E Bedford.

Per s.s. Assam, Capt E W F Browne, 21st May, 1889

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J Shaw, Col Cochrane, Mr J Fachiri and Mr P E Dixon.

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt J L Parfitt, 28th May, 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Fletcher and infant, and Mr Prescott Decie.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr S Tomlinson, Mr T Bernard Hall, and Col H M Evans.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

WE are informed that H. H. Bahadur Khanji Mohobutkhanji, Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, has contributed Rs. 3,000 and his Vuzzeer, H. E. Bhowdinbhai, Rs. 500 to the Surat Fire Relief Fund, 1889.

The following subscriptions have been received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, the 28th April 1889, on account of the above fund :—

	Rs.
Mr. G. C. Whitworth	100
H. H. Sir Jesvatsingjee Thakore Sahib of Limree	1,000
Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Tata	50
„ Javerilal Ghellabhai Desai	10
„ Tapidas Varujdas	1,500
„ Tulsidas Varujdas	1,500
„ Damoderdas Tapidas	500
„ Dayabhai Tapidas	500
„ Karsandas Dayabhai Tapidas	500
Bai Dayacorebai, widow of Morarbhai Vizbhukhundas	2,500
Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata	750
„ H. J. Tata	100
„ M. N. Tata	100
Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co	500
„ Sassoon J. David and Co	300
Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E	300
Messrs. Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan and Co	100
„ Heerjee Mooljee and Coy	50
Total	10,360
Amount previously acknowledged	35,894-2
Grand Total	46,254-2

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF SIND.

THE *Phœnix*, a Kurrachee paper, contradicts the assertion that the people of Sind favour the transfer of that Province to the Punjab :—

Our own impression, it says, is as we stated some time ago that if the question could be put to the vote, and a *plebiscite* taken, the weight of opinion would be the other way. So far as we can judge there is no reasonable ground for the desired divorce from the Bombay Government except a kind of undefined dissatisfaction with the present arrangement and the natural longing for a change. Karachi and Sind it is said will be benefited if the Province is placed under the Government of the Punjab. Geographical and other natural causes have been urged and the supposed indifference of the Bombay Government to the interests of this Province has quickened the desire for a change. But it does not seem to be realised that the Punjab Government notwithstanding the best intentions could do very little for us. The resources of the Punjab are limited, and the Government of that province constantly bewails the difficulty it experiences in carrying out local improvements. When the different Local Governments were asked to contribute to the imperial funds last year, the Punjab alone was exempted, because she had nothing to give. What could such a Government do for an ambitious and growing city like Karachi? There can be no comparison between the two Governments as the advantage of being under a Government which can communicate direct with the Secretary of State is indisputable. If we can get a railway line to Rajputana through the Province and thus succeed in establishing a daily mail service between Bombay and Karachi would not that be preferable to being transferred to the Punjab? If the Bombay Government exercise a more direct control over Sind it would be certainly better for the Province than being made over to the Punjab. If our neighbouring Government had larger resources, and were in a better financial condition, and as important as the Government of Bombay, there would be some reason in the demand for a transfer. But knowing the chronic poverty of the Punjab for a fact it strikes us sometimes that in our hurried protestations against the Bombay Government and in our anxiety to go over to the Punjab we are only trying to bring in the King Stork in the room of King Log.

MR. F. C. O. BEAMAN's leave has been extended for five months, and on return from leave he will act as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattyawar.

SURGEON C. MONKS, I.M.D., has been appointed to act as Port Surgeon at Aden during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon E. Sexton.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding in the absence of the President, Mr. Geary, who has gone out of Bombay. There were present :—Messrs. J. S. Alston, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, T. Blaney, H. C. Barder, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Vacha, Dosabhai Framji, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandes, Framji Dorabji Divecha, R. Gilbert, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Linga, Jiwanji Jamsedji Modi, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Lachmon Singh, Messrs. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Meherjibhai Rustamji Setna, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narotamdas Govardhandas, the Hon. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Metha, Messrs. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dharmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthubhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, E. F. Underwood, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, and Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

STRIKE AMONG VICTORIA-DRIVERS.

Before the commencement of the regular business, Mr. R. M. Shroff brought it the notice of the Corporation that victoria and cart drivers had struck work that day in consequence of some alterations made with regard to the payment of the wheel-tax under the new Act. Their strike, in a commercial city like Bombay, was calculated to cause great inconvenience to the public.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Dr. Blaney, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved that the Corporation proceed forthwith to elect a competent secretary for the Joint Schools Committee, and that the salary of such secretary shall be Rs. 250 per mensem. That the Joint Schools Committee be authorised to engage two clerks for the committee on a monthly salary of Rs. 30 each and two messengers on Rs. 10 each. That the Joint Schools Committee be authorized to engage office accommodation for the committee on a monthly rent not exceeding Rs. 100, and to provide office furniture at a cost not exceeding Rs. 750. That the expenditure, now sanctioned, be adjusted when the Joint Schools Committee budget is passed by the Corporation. Dr. Blaney said it might be confidently expected that Government would very soon communicate to the schools committee their wishes with regard to the transfer of primary schools in Bombay to the Committee. The grant for the establishment required by the Committee must be passed that day, in order to enable the Committee to take charge of the schools, as soon as they were handed over by Government to them. The figures given in the resolution had been modified and passed by the Standing Committee of the Corporation, after they had been considered by the Schools Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the motion.

Mr. Sayani agreed with Dr. Blaney as to the necessity of the establishment which he asked the Corporation to sanction. He also thought that for a competent secretary to perform the responsible duties of that office the salary of Rs. 250 per month was by no means too large.

Mr. Javerilal objected to the Corporation proceeding on that day to sanction the grant before the intentions of Government with regard to aided schools had been made known. The speaker asked Dr. Blaney if the committee had not already got an establishment.

Dr. Blaney : There is no establishment whatever.

Mr. Javerilal, proceeding with his remarks, said the Corporation was utterly in the dark with regard to the number of schools which Government would hand over to the Committee, and therefore he contended that it would be premature to engage the services of a secretary on a high salary. A certain gentleman was already acting as secretary, his services having been temporarily lent to the Committee by the Government. Mr. Javerilal moved an amendment that the consideration of the appointment of a secretary for the Committee be postponed until final arrangements were concluded with Government as to the schools to be taken charge of by the Committee, and until the precise functions of the Committee in relation to such schools had been clearly defined.

Rao Saheb Kirtikar seconded the amendment.

Mr Dosabhoy Framjee urged that the Corporation should grant the establishment which Dr. Blaney as chairman of the Schools Committee thought was now necessary. The members of the Committee had undertaken the work only as a labour of love, and they could not be expected to do all the office work, which must be performed by a paid secretary. It was not fair to withhold from the Committee the assistance of a competent secretary whom the Corporation was asked to give.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that under the Act the Corporation was bound to appoint a secretary forthwith, and now that the chairman of the Committee himself thought that he should at once be supplied with a secretary, the Corporation could not say that he should not have one just then. Whether the committee received from Government the aided schools or not, Mr. Mehta thought that the salary of Rs. 250 per month for a competent man was not at all excessive. Dr. Blaney had himself, in course of conversation with him, spoken to him of the heavy and arduous duties which the secretary would in any case have to perform, and he was accordingly in favour of putting the salary of that officer at a higher figure than what was named in the resolution. But Mr. Mehta said he had told Dr. Blaney that the salary might be left at that figure for the present, and that it might be increased hereafter, should it be clearly proved that the nature and responsibility of the work deserved a higher remuneration.

Dr. Bhalchandar was for postponing the appointment of a secretary, as he knew that a certain gentleman, whose services had been lent by Government, was already doing that work. He did not think that a highly paid officer would be necessary if the Government did not give over the aided schools.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia contended that the gentleman who was now assisting the Committee was a Government servant, and that he had been deputed to do the work for a short time only.

Mr. Kabrajee said that as a member of the Schools Committee he was glad that the Committee were at least about to enter upon their work in right earnest with a paid secretary to assist them. The Committee had been in existence for the last six months or so, and be it said to the credit of Dr. Blaney that it was mainly due to his wonderful energy that the Committee had been able to do whatever work that had devolved upon them up to now. (Hear, hear.) Even the circulars issued to the Committee were in the handwriting of Dr. Blaney, and the gentleman who worked as secretary had simply to forward them to the members. That officer could not of course be expected to do all the work of the Committee in addition to the duties which he had to perform as a Government servant. Mr. Kabraji thought Dr. Blaney would confirm him in his impression that Government had already decided practically to hand over the aided schools to the Committee. He also informed the Corporation that when some aided schools had applied to Government this year for the annual grant, as usual, they were referred to the Joint Schools Committee.

Dr. Blaney remarked that the Corporation did not surely expect the Committee to take over charge of the schools two or three weeks hence unless they were allowed an establishment to be ready with all the preliminary arrangements to go on with the work.

Mr. Javerilal's amendment was then put to the vote and lost and Dr. Blaney's motion was carried by a very large majority.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee then, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved that Mr. Nanabhai B. Masani be appointed secretary of the Schools Committee. He said that Mr. Masani was formerly a teacher in the Fort High School, one of the largest and most successful private schools in Bombay. In this school Mr. Masani taught English and Latin to the Matriculation classes, and his testimonials received from the principal and proprietors of the school were of a most flattering character. It appeared from these certificates that he was not only successful as a teacher, but that he had also good administrative capacity, which he displayed in reorganizing the lower school department and placing it on an efficient footing. As a senior reporter employed on the staff of one of the leading English journals of Bombay, he had earned the highest opinion of all his superiors in the office in regard to his character and capacity, and if Mr. Geary, the president of the Corporation, had been in Bombay and present that day, he would have surely testified to the ability and worth of Mr. Masani.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had been advised by the solicitors to the Municipality that the appointment rested under the Act with him. He therefore did not think it would be legal to pass the resolution in the form in which it stood. The Cor-

poration might nominate the officer, but the appointment, in order to be legal, should be confirmed by him.

With the consent of the meeting, Dr. Cowasjee's resolution was amended, as suggested by the Commissioner. The proposition then was to the effect that with the approval of the Commissioner, if such an approval were required by law, Mr. Masani be appointed secretary to the Committee.

Mr. Viegas moved an amendment that the consideration of the appointment of a secretary be postponed, and that applications be received for the post by advertisements.

Rao Saheb Kirtikar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Burder said it was unprecedented that the Corporation should be asked, at a moment's notice, to vote for a gentleman, without knowing whether he would be the right man in the right place. If the candidate was supported by the members of the Schools Committee, he (Mr. Burder) would have been very glad to vote for him. He thought the Corporation should support the amendment.

Mr. Gilbert was in favour of appointing Mr. Laghate, who was already acting as secretary to the Committee.

Mr. Duxbury said that he, in common with many other members of the Corporation, knew Mr. Masani for years, and his numerous testimonials pointed him out as a very eligible business man for the post.

Dr. Bhalchandar said he would support the amendment.

Mr. Kapadia said that the notice about Mr. Masani's candidature had duly appeared in the daily papers many days ago, and it was open to any other candidates to have applied for the post.

Mr. Kabrajee said that Mr. Masani's application had been before the Schools Committee ever since it was formed, and he was in a position, as a member of the Committee, to inform the Corporation, that his candidature had been regarded with favor by a majority of the members.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy supported Dr. Cowasji's proposition.

On a division, the amendment of Dr. Viegas was lost, and the original motion was carried by a majority.

THE BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

WE beg to acknowledge the following further subscriptions in aid of the above institution :—

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	144
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Jardine	100
H H the Chief of Ichalkaranji	75
Hon'ble Mr F L Latham	50
Khan Bahadoor C M Cursetjee	50
C B L	50
Dhunjeesha C Pestonjee, Esq, Mhow	50
H H Aga Khan	30
T R Fernandez, Ahmedabad	25
Major Gerald Martin	25
F E	25
Anderjee Dadabhoy, Esq, Mhow ... Rs.	25-10
Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund	20
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy	20
G Jacob, Esq, C S	20
K M Heeramaneck, Esq	20
Aboo Abdool Kader, Esq (monthly)	15
L G Symons, Esq	15
Messrs Gordhandas and M Kadow Mukanji	15
W R Philipps, Esq, Calcutta	10
Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	10
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq	10
M H Scott, Esq, C S, Satara	10
Dr Atmaram Pandurang	10
C J Anderson, Esq	10
W F	10
E Spinner, Esq	10
Major-General J H White, R E	10
The Hon'ble Mr F Forbes Adam, C I E	10
M A Bankier, Esq	10
F P Nathan, Esq	10
R Gilbert, Esq	10
Jas Jardine, Esq	10
Messrs V and N Madowdas	10
Messrs Eduljee Framjee Allbless Sons	10
Visram Ebrahim and Co	10
E F N	10
Ardeshir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdinna, Esq	10
M C Turner, Esq	10
Goverdandas G Tejpal, Esq	10
S Jacob, Esq	5
G Cotton, Esq (monthly)	5
Rahimtoolabhoy Peerbhoy, Esq	5
J W Wilkinson, Esq	5
F Bozzoni, Esq	5
C J T	5
A P S	5
Messrs Visram Ebrahim and Co	5
Lord Colin Campbell	5
A H B	5
J C Chalmers, Esq	5
A K Simpson, Esq	5
L C	5
Mooljee Bhowanidas Barbhoy, Esq	5
Noormahomed J Peerbhoy, Esq	5
J O'Connell, Esq	5
S S Solomon, Esq	5
Nansey Khyraz, Esq	5
Muncherjee N Banajee, Esq	5
D Gostling, Esq	5
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq	5
Furdoonjee Banajee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	5
Abdoola M Dharamsi, Esq	5
P Byrne, Esq	5
Vussonjee Khimjee, Esq	5
Luckmidas Bhimjee, Esq	5
G E Pilcher, Esq	5
J Greenwood, Esq	5
Piers Morris, Esq	5
W Merrett, Esq	5
Sums under 5 rupees	29

Further suscriptions in aid of the funds of the institution may be forwarded to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, or to the Treasurer, Institution for Deaf Mutes, Grant Road, Girgaum. The Institution is open to deaf-mute boys of every class and creed, and the committee will be happy to receive applications for admission from the parents or guardians of children, whether in Bombay or in the mofussil.

Apl. 11. WILLIAM CROWDER, THOS. M. MAJOR, } Joint Trustees.

A HYDERABAD TRAGEDY.

A GHASTLY tragedy, the fruit of the superstitious ideas that, it is to be feared, still largely prevail among out-of-the-way communities in India, was recently enacted at a village in the Chennur taluka, Yelgandel district, in His Highness the Nizam's dominions. There was a very severe outbreak of cholera to which many succumbed. The villagers jumped to the conclusion that the epidemic had been brought about through the witchcraft of certain shepherds. So two of the latter were seized, and in solemn conclave it was decided by a village punchayet that they should be put to death. The sentence was then carried out in a terrible form. Some of the victims' teeth were first drawn; their heads were shaved; they were made to drink water in which leather had been well soaked, and they were then buried alive in a standing position with their heads protruding out of the ground. Finally, firewood was placed around the pits, and the two unfortunate creatures were murdered by having their heads literally roasted. Some thirty persons concerned in this fearful outrage were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment varying from fourteen to seven years; but it is understood that heavier punishment on the ringleaders is to be asked for.—*Morning Post.*

IN TRAINING.

MR. E. F. PAINTER (of London Athletic Club and Ranelagh Harriers,) 55 Finboro-road, South Kensington, writes:—"I have been suffering from a sprained tendon for the past three months, and have tried every remedy I could think of, but none have done me any good. I was recommended to try St. Jacobs Oil, and it did me so much good that I shall, in a few days, commence running again."

Mr. G. Smith (of Handsworth Friary Football Club), 18 Carlyle-road, Handsworth, Birmingham, says:—"Not long ago I received a severe sprain in my ankle whilst on the football field, which wholly disabled me from walking. The ankle was much swollen and very painful. Learning of the virtue of St. Jacob's Oil in such cases, I procured a bottle and applied the contents regularly for one week to the ankle, by which time the swelling and pain had wholly disappeared, and I was able to walk."

Mr. E. J. Andrews (Hon. Sec. of St. Paul's Guild Football Club), 6 Chancellors-road, Hammersmith, W., says:—"I have not only found St. Jacobs Oil a most excellent remedy for injuries to the muscles, but upon making inquiry among my fellow clubmen, I find that many of them invariably use the Oil, and all of them, without exception, are greatly pleased with the rapid way in which it always alleviates pain.

In view of such facts as these, it is not surprising to learn that St. Jacob's Oil has, after practical tests, been awarded no less than Six Gold Medals.

MR. T. DREWET has been confirmed in the appointment of Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

SIR RAYMOND WEST'S MINUTE ON THE CRAWFORD CASE.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

26. Hanmantrao, being a Deshasth Brahman, and thus a member of the caste to which a majority of the chief native officials in the Deccan belong, had naturally a wider field for the exercise of his evil genius than Kazi Abbas. The chief ostensible employment of the latter seems to have been the raising of loans in Bombay to meet Mr. Crawford's pressing necessities. Yet the connection between them was sufficiently conspicuous and of a sufficiently questionable character to give Kazi Abbas abundant opportunities for obtaining money improperly as a payment for real or supposed services with Mr. Crawford. The case of Raghunath Ganesh Tambe, if the evidence in support of it can be credited, presents Mr. Crawford as acting in pronounced complicity with Kazi Abbas, who was in that instance distinctly employed as his agent for taking a bribe from the candidate for an office. That case will need a particular examination, but the least that can be said of it is that it shows that Kazi Abbas was put into a position by Mr. Crawford which he could use, and did use, for purposes of corruption and extortion of a barefaced and revolting description. If it was a case of distinct agency, then the agency may properly be extended to the other cases such as that of Lakshaman Chintaman Phadke, in which Mr. Crawford himself took a less prominent part. The case of Daji and Govind Patils, if those persons are to be fully credited, is one which establishes Kazi Abbas's position as an agent for bribery. It also proves gross and direct corruption on Mr. Crawford's part such as would make a reliance on agency in other instances really superfluous as a ground for his condemnation. The case presents some difficulties which must be discussed further on as regards any direct relations between Mr. Crawford and the Patils. But so much is clear that by Abbas, or through Abbas, a considerable sum was obtained from these men. It is equally clear in Tambe's case; and in Phadke's case the chief or sole question on the evidence is between the direct corruption of Mr. Crawford by money handed to him before Phadke's eyes, and indirect corruption through Kazi Abbas as an agent. However these points are to be decided, the general effect of the evidence in this group of cases is to show that Mr. Crawford, having put Kazi Abbas into a position which could and would be corruptly abused, connived at the abuse of it.

27. In several of the cases inquired into the witnesses represent Mr. Crawford both as employing Hanmantrao as his agent and as himself taking an active part in the corrupt transactions which they describe. In some instances Mr. Crawford is described as acting without the intervention of any agent at all. It is in the last class of cases that assertion and denial are most directly and absolutely confronted. If, too, Mr. Crawford is proved in any case to have accepted in person a corrupt consideration for an official favour, it makes the proof of agency in other cases almost superfluous. Although therefore the order of discussion followed by the Commissioners has thus far been adhered to as the most convenient, it will now be desirable to consider in the first place some of the instances of payments said to have been made directly to Mr. Crawford. The consideration of the cases of alleged agency as involving an additional element of possible doubt and controversy can be better dealt with further on.

28. In the case of the alleged payment of Rs. 10,000 by the Pant Sachiv, the Chief of Bhor, to Mr. Crawford, the central fact is that of the interview of the 7th September 1887, at which it is said that the money was handed to Mr. Crawford by Vithalrao Narayan, commonly called Baba Saheb Natu, and Dada Phatak. That there was an interview in April 1887 between Mr. Crawford and the Pant Sachiv at Shirval is undoubted. Whether it took place as Mr. Crawford was going to Mahableshwar or on his return a few days later, is not really of great importance. In either case he had the opportunity, which the Pant Sachiv says he used, of demanding Rs. 25,000. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that Mr. Crawford, so far from showing the Pant Sachiv any favour, had written to him and about him rather harshly. If the Pant Sachiv consented to pay money it would be rather through fear than gratitude. Nothing, however, whichever view is taken, was finally settled at Shirval.

29. At the end of July, the Pant Sachiv visited Poona, and there he had an interview which must have taken place in August with Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford again demanded Rs. 25,000, using threats. The Pant Sachiv declared he could not lend more than Rs. 10,000, which apparently, according to this witness, Mr. Crawford agreed to accept as an instalment to be followed by another payment. After this the Pant Sachiv had an interview with Hanmantrao and Yadavrao Sathe, and eventually he drew Rs. 10,000 from his bankers at Poona on the 6th September 1887. The money was all turned into notes. This is established by the evidence of the clerk Keshav Vishnu Deshpande and of the banker Sathe Sadashiv. Gulabrao assisted in counting the notes, and they were handed to the Pant Sachiv, who put them aside until the next day.

On the morning of the 7th September 1887, the Pant Sachiv says he gave the notes for Rs. 10,000 to Dada Saheb Natu to take to Mr. Crawford. He told Phatak to accompany him. They went to Mr. Crawford's house, where Baba Saheb Natu handed the notes to Mr. Crawford as from the Pant Sachiv. The Pant Sachiv says Mr. Crawford afterwards admitted to him that he had received them.

On the other hand, the orders and the account-books of the Pant Sachiv point to the Rs. 10,000 drawn by him at Poona, having been sent to Bhor and there paid into the Pant Sachiv's treasury. The Pant Sachiv left Poona on the 17th September 1887, and on the 19th September 1887 the cash-book at Bhor presents an entry of Rs. 10,000 received "in cash by the hands of——." The Patnis who kept the book says the money was received from the Pant Sachiv himself, and the Pant Sachiv repeats this; but he says he drew the sum out of his private treasury. Whether he had such a private treasury the Commisioners seem to think doubtful, but the Pant Sachiv was not cross-examined on the point. Having money locked up at Bhor, it may seem strange that he did not send there for the Rs. 10,000 that he wanted; but he kept the key of the private treasury himself, and he may have been unwilling to trust it to any one else. There seems to have been no such lack of funds at Bhor that the Pant Sachiv should have felt compelled to draw Rs. 10,000 at Poona in order to replenish his treasury. For local use he would certainly not have converted silver into notes, especially into notes of large denominations. His own account is that the entries giving the semblance of such a transaction were a mere blind to conceal the bribe to Mr. Crawford; and seeing there was no other apparent reason for his drawing Rs. 10,000 at Poona, this appears the most probable explanation of the facts. He would have cloaked the transaction most effectually by taking Rs. 10,000 out of his private treasury and keeping no account at all; but he could not anticipate the inquiry that eventually took place, and the device actually adopted was sufficient for ordinary purposes.

30. The money having, according to Dada Phatak and Dada Saheb Natu, been paid on the 7th September, the Commissioners find it inconsistent with this that the order III should have been issued on the 7th. But though the order is dated 7th September 1887 to correspond with Mr. Crawford's manuscript draft of that date, the receipt of the Pant Sachiv on the order sent to him at Poona is dated 8th September 1887, and the post-book of the Commissioner's office shows that the copy sent to the Political Agent, *i.e.*, the Collector of Satara, was posted on the 8th September 1887. As, then, the order did not actually issue until the 8th September, 1887, the difficulty raised by the Commissioners disappears. There was no impossibility or approach to impossibility in the relation of the alleged payment to the order. That Dada Phatak, who was Kharbhari to the Pant Sachiv, should have been employed, was less strange than that Mr. Crawford should have allowed Baba Saheb Natu to approach him. But the whole series of transactions implies an audacity and shamelessness with which the account given of this episode is quite in accord.

31. The nature of the order made by Mr. Crawford on 7th September 1887 requires particular attention, as it appears to have been curiously misconceived by the Commissioners. In 1879 the Pant Sachiv entered into an agreement by which he engaged that his forests should be demarcated and should afterwards be managed on the same principles as the forests in British territory. In 1885 a question arose as to the demarcation in Sudhagad, an important forest tract in Bhor. The Bombay Government, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, made some concessions to the Pant Sachiv as to the areas to be afforested. Details had still to be settled and delays occurred through objections raised by Mr. Crawford as Commissioner, but in February 1888 the Political Agent urged concession to the Pant Sachiv's views as to the exclusion from forest of certain lands on the ground that he had expressed his "willingness to adopt generally the proposals for conservancy suggested" to him. In May 1888 the Commissioner withdrew his objections and finally in July 1888 Government approved the proposed modifications in the scheme of demarcation.

32. Meanwhile the Pant Sachiv had on the 10th May 1887 sent a memorial (CZ), dated 30th April 1887, to the Commissioner, asking permission to the introduction of a system of letting out the timber felling in his forest by contract and at once, instead of awaiting the completion of the demarcation and then adhering to the departmental felling which formed part of the British system of conservancy. There was considerable delay in dealing with this application, but on the 4th July 1887 the correspondence was sent to the Political Agent for his opinion in connection with the correspondence on demarcation. The Political Agent very properly replied on 19th August 1887 that there were some points yet remaining unsettled as to demarcation on which explanations from the Pant Sachiv were still awaited. Then he adds:—"It seems to me to be advisable to consider the matter which the Pant has now written about after the demarcation work has been completed." This was exactly in the spirit of the agreement adopted in the Government Resolution of December 1885. The principle laid down was that when the demarcation had been completed, the management was to be conducted on the British system. This implied a regular demarcation as a basis and adherence to a working plan having constant reference to the demarcation.

33. There was now a further delay, but not of any great duration. The Pant Sachiv on the 6th September 1887 presented to Mr. Crawford a reminder of his previous memorial of the 10th May, 1887. This document is strangely dated the 1st August 1887. It is hardly conceivable that the Pant Sachiv having really written it on the 1st August 1887, should have kept the letter by him undelivered for five weeks without some particular reason. He may have been awaiting the result of his negotiation; but possibly the indication of the month may have been a mere mistake. However, in his order of the 7th September 1887 Mr. Crawford, in the face of the Political Agent's recommendation and of the principles laid down by Government, says: "I talked over the question you submitted with Mr. Grant, the late Political Agent, when I was recently at Satara, and we agreed that the Sudhagad forest, being your private property, lying within your own territory......there is no reason why you should obtain any permission to cut it from me or from any person .... As to whether you shall cut your wood departmentally or by contract, that is a matter which entirely concerns yourself, and no orders are needed from any one on the subject." This was plainly a complete and sudden abandonment of the whole position which had been carefully maintained for eight years. The forests, however, demarcated or not demarcated, might consistently with Mr. Crawford's new order, be wasted and ruined. The order went far beyond what the Pant Sachiv had ventured ever to claim. Its contradiction of the opinion given by the Political Agent a few weeks before was defended by an alleged more recent conversation. Mr. Grant, the Political Agent, had just left Satara. His successor could not deny the alleged oral communication, and thus the whole policy of several years could be upset without even a protest. Arrangements had been made under which the political charge of the Bhor State would be transferred to the Collector of Poona before Mr. Grant's return, and thus the strangeness of the order would probably quite escape observation.

34. Comparing, then, this extraordinary order made on the 7th September 1887 with the almost invariably harsh communications of Mr Crawford with the Pant Sachiv at an earlier date, and with the advice asked from and officially forwarded by the Political Agent, it is impossible to avoid a suspicion that so strange a gyration may have had an irregular and sinister motive. So recently as the 27th June 1887 Mr. Crawford had written in harsh terms to the Pant Sachiv. The alleged conversation with Mr. Grant is not remembered by that gentleman (*see* Proc., p. 296). Mr. Crawford's order dated 7th September 1887, on the application of 30th April 1887, of which the one dated 1st August 1887 was a mere reminder, was written without his having seen that application. This he himself declares. (Proc., p. 287.)

35. On the 16th August 1887 (Exhibit 204) Mr. Crawford proposed as a fit officer for carrying out the Khoti settlement of the Sudhagad Taluka, Yadavrao Sathe, who had been employed according to the evidence in the recent negotiations, but who was without experience in the work for which he was nominated. After objection taken on this ground by the Political Agent (Mr. Keyser, Collector of Poona), Mr. Crawford withdrew the nomination in June 1888. (Ex. 209.)

If we now read in this light the positive facts of the interview at Shirval in April, of the Pant Sachiv's long sojourn in Poona, of the application made in May for a permission opposed to former orders, of the second application apparently drawn up on the 1st August 1887, but long kept in hand and finally delivered just after Rs. 10,000 had been drawn by the Pant Sachiv from his bankers at Poona, it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that the mass of direct evidence concerning the actual payment to Mr. Crawford, the conversion of the silver into notes, the handing of the notes to Mr. Crawford, and his acknowledgement to the Pant Sachiv, is so corroborated as to leave little or no reasonable doubt that the payment actually took place. In fixing the date of his interview with the Pant Sachiv (on which the order of 7th September 1887 issued) for the 6th September 1887, Mr. Crawford stated that the arrangement was made with him by Dada Phatak on the 5th September. This was clearly impossible, as Dada Phatak was then at Satara and did not return until the evening of the 6th September 1887. A mistake as to the person was no doubt possible, yet when there is an absolute conflict of personal testimony under such circumstances as in this case, the error supports in some degree the ascription of falsehood to the side on which it lies.

36. Assuming Mr Crawford to have been innocent in this case, how are we to account for the testimony given against him by Phatak and Natu? He had done them no injury; they had nothing to gain by his ruin; their characters are unimpeached on the evidence save as touched by this transaction. How, above all, are we to account for the Pant Sachiv's evidence? Setting aside the considerations arising from the Pant Sachiv's position as a chief of high family, from the disastrous consequences he must have anticipated if detected in falsehood, from the known and natural reluctance of native gentlemen to say anything injurious of high officials, the supposition of perjury and conspiracy in his case involves that of gross ingratitude. If Mr. Crawford is innocent, then is the Pant Sachiv under a deep obligation to him for the order of the 7th September 1887. Is it natural that he should requite his kindness with fiendish malevolence? Indifference and forgetfulness are not uncommon, but active malignity towards a recent benefactor is opposed to human nature and beneath it. Had any such motive actuated the Pant Sachiv he would have come forward voluntarily, but, in fact, he gave no evidence and no information until an investigation by a Secretary to Government disclosed facts which called for explanation. The accounts, on their face contradicting, though in reality supporting, the alleged loan of Rs. 10,000, could not have been fabricated by anticipation, nor if the whole story is false, need the accounts have been introduced at all. The Pant Sachiv could as readily and as credibly have said he took Rs. 10,000 from his private store to hand to Mr. Crawford as to replenish his treasury. The very difficulties in the case against Mr. Crawford become when thus viewed means of corroboration. The undeniable facts certainly support rather than contradict the evidence of the Pant Sachiv.

37. The Commissioners dwell on the correspondence (Ex. 183—186) as showing that on the 19th September 1887 Mr. Crawford made an order "adverse to the Pant on a subject seriously affecting the Pant's pecuniary interests, which he was obliged to rescind six months afterwards upon its being shown to him by the Political Agent that the order had been based on a mistaken impression and was therefore unjust to the Pant." The correct view of the subject is this: The Political Agent proposed a levy of one-fourth of the arrears due by the rayats from 1877. Mr. Crawford ruled that the whole of the arrears should be recovered "from the date on which the settlement was sanctioned by Government orders." This date he fixed in a subsequent letter (Ex. 185) as the 3rd September 1885. It is plain on a comparison of the two plans that the Political Agent's would have given to the Pant 2¼ years' full arrears (*i.e.* 9-4th) while Mr. Crawford's would have given him 2 years' arrears in full. The difference, as may be gathered from Ex. 183, would have been but 286-4=71½ rupees. But, in fact, there had been no sanction by Government, nor was any needed. The order of 3rd September 1885 was one passed merely by the Political Agent on a protest by the rayats against the new rates. Eventually the Pant collected almost the whole of the arrears due from 1877 when the new rates had been introduced, and to this Mr. Crawford assented on the 14th April 1888 (see Ex. 188).

38. What really emerges on an analysis of this correspondence is that Mr. Crawford's order of the 19th September 1887 was made in ignorance of the real situation. There had been no sanction of Government, but as in similar cases within British territory the new arrangements would generally be brought into operation from the date of the sanction. Mr. Crawford simply followed a common formula to dispose of the reference, and so gave an order which he had afterwards to abandon. The case is simply an instance of the loose and perfunctory way in which for some time Mr. Crawford had performed his duties. The Political Agent, Mr. Keyser, studied the subject, and his letter (Ex. 186), dated 4th February 1888, virtually disposed of the matter, which, down to that time, the Commissioner had not understood. No other order was then possible than the one (Ex. 188) by which he corrected his original blunder.

39. Another case to which the Commissioners attach same importance is that of the claim of the Pant Sachiv to a rent of Rs. 75 in respect of a Kuran or meadow held by the Dhaigude family under a grant from the Peshwa. The Political Agent complained (Ex. 190) that by an arrangement with one of the co-sharers the Pant Sachiv was preparing the means for escaping from the effect of a previous order in favour of the Dhaigude family. An accompanying letter from the Pant Sachiv stated he was searching for evidence on which to ask for a review of the previous decision. On the 21st September 1887 a formal reference (Ex. 191) was made to the Political Agent requesting him to expedite the proceedings of the Pant Sachiv and to limit him to a certain time. The Pant Sachiv thereon pointed out that the order made against him had been "carried out and nothing more could be asked for until he found fresh evidence, on the discovery of which he counted on a review." The Political Agent, in forwarding this representation on 21st October 1887, called on the Commissioner to "close the correspondence after expressing his displeasure at the Chief's conduct in taking the steps he did." Then, on the 10th December 1887 the Commissioner told the Political Agent to inform the Pant Sachiv: "I am exceedingly dissatisfied at the course he has thought proper to pursue in this matter in evident evasion of the advice of the late Political Agent, Mr. King." This answer was virtually made necessary by the letter of the Political Agent. An order in favour of the Pant Sachiv and against the Dhaigude family would have led to an appeal to Government and a probable censure of the Commissioner.

40. It is to be borne in mind that the original demand according to the evidence made by Mr. Crawford on the Pant Sachiv had been for Rs. 25,000, and that although Rs. 10,000 had been received, more was still expected. If, then, the first effect of the instalment paid in September had passed away, it is not really surprising to find the former tone which had proved so effectual in some measure resumed.

41. The correspondence on the subject of the appointment of a Karbhari to the Pant Sachiv took place in 1886, when Mr. Crawford was still austerely disposed towards the Chief. It shows only that at the time of his appointment in October 1886 Dada Phatak, one of the principal witnesses against Mr. Crawford in this case, bore a character to which Mr. Crawford could not raise any exception. Dada Phatak would naturally feel obliged to Mr. Crawford for accepting his nomination notwithstanding his want of experience in revenue work, and no subsequent ground of resentment has been disclosed which should impel Dada Phatak to incur the peril of giving false evidence against Mr. Crawford.

42. The proposed appointment of Yadavrao K. Sathe as Khoti Settlment Officer for Sudhagad has already been referred to. In May 1887 the Political Agent suggested the employment of an officer of the rank of Mamlatdar. On the 29th June 1887 Mr. Crawford wrote in a very peremptory tone requiring the Pant Sachiv to make a settlement of a satisfactory kind within two months or else apply for a Mamlatdar. Then the Pant Sachiv named two officers, one of whom he wished to have entrusted with the settlement. Mr. Crawford did not ask either of them to accept the place. He thought they would refuse it. Instead of them, he on the 16th August 1887 proposed his clerk Yadavrao K. Sathe at Rs. 150 a month. The Pant Sachiv now objected to any special appointment (11th September 1887.) There was subsequent correspondence between the Commissioner and the Political Agent. At last on the 9th June 1887 the latter (Exhibit 208) objected to Yadavrao K. Sathe that he was entirely without experience in Khoti settlements and that the Pant Sachiv ought to take the advice of the Political Agent in appointing a settlement officer. Thereon Mr. Crawford on the 11th June 1888 (Exhibit 209) assented, finding that Yadavrao K. Sathe could not now be spared. This testimonial to Yadavrao's worth, given about a month before Mr. Crawford's suspension, is of some value as a certificate of character to a witness whom the Commisioners have wholly disbelieved.

43. In his order of 14th July 1887 on the case of Lakshman bin Keru, Mr. Crawford wrote in a very severe tone for communication to the Pant Sachiv concerning a watan dispute. This was of course nearly two months before the 7th September 1887, when it is said that Rs. 10,000 were paid. Four or five other cases are dwelt on by the Commissioners. They are really of no significance. As in other cases, Mr. Crawford merely confirmed the order of the Political Agent, as in effect he was forced to do.

44. These documents are of no particular significance either for supporting or for refuting the charge against Mr. Crawford. "In the whole of this series of orders," as the Commissioners say, "there is not one affording any ground for suspecting corruption." They are in fact equally consistent with corruption or with purity in the particular instance alleged against Mr. Crawford. Generally they could not have been other than they were. One or two gross blunders were rectified when the necessity for it was demonstrated. The case for and against the alleged bribe remains substantially what it was. It is supported by strong direct and circumstantial evidence against the declaration of Mr Crawford. It is a case in which a criminal court would usually convict a prisoner and there does not seem to be sufficient ground for a different conclusion.

45. The evidence in the case of Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat is recorded at pages 251-288 of the proceedings of the Commission. Bapat, being employed as acting Native Assistant in the Commissioner's office, was probably on the 31st May 1886 to become an extra Native Assistant for six months, on the return of Pendse, for whom he was acting. His salary would then fall from Rs. 375 to Rs. 200 a month. Bapat's substantive appointment was that of Mamlatdar of the fourth grade. A vacancy was about to occur in the third, and on the 26th May 1886, Bapat (Ex. KS) requested that the place might be given to him as substantive *pro tem*. On the 27th May 1886 Mr. Crawford replied that he did not see his way at present to accede to Bapat's wishes.

A few days afterwards Bapat had a conversation with Hanmantrao, the nature of which can be divined from what followed. On the 4th June 1886 Bapat received from Mr. Crawford a note saying, "Please come out and see me at once in a gharry" (Ex. KT). Bapat went accordingly to Mr. Crawford's house. At the gate he met Mr. Crawford. Then, accordingly to Bapat, "he got out of his carriage and asked me if Hanmantrao had seen me. I said 'Yes'......He said he was in need of money and I should give him Rs. 1,000. I said 'Yes.' Then next day "I took the notes (for Rs. 1,000) to the bungalow at Kirkee ....I saw Mr. Crawford. He asked if I had brought the money, and I said 'Yes.' I handed him over the packet of notes. He said, 'Regard it as a loan and lock-up your tongue.' He further said he had taken me by the hand and would not leave me .... Two or three days after I had paid the money. I saw Mr. Crawford and asked him if Government was going to appoint me Native Assistant. He said I was too junior. He said also he would try for me and would some day get me the appointment."

46. In July 1886 Bapat was promoted from the fourth to the second grade of Mamlatdars, but this promotion was defeated by the Accountant General's declaration that the supposed vacancy had not really occurred. In January 1887 it appeared probable that B. G. Sathe, the Commissioner's Native Assistant, was about to be employed on other duty, and Bapat applied for his place. Mr. Crawford answered that he would get Bapat appointed when his special appointment terminated at the end of February.

About 15 or 20 days afterwards Bapat says he had another meeting with Mr. Crawford at his house. He says of it: "At this interview I asked if there was any chance of my getting promotion in the rank of Mamlatdars or Deputy Collectors. He said there was a vacancy in the grade of Mamlatdars and there was every chance of my getting a Deputy Collectorship. He then asked me for another Rs. 1,000. I said I had not so much with me: I could only advance Rs. 500. He said, 'All right, arrange for me, then.'.........I took the Rs. 500 with me to Hamantrao. ....I told Hanmantrao to take the money to Mr. Crawford.........By the *Gazette* of the 10th February 1887 I was gazetted to the first grade.........The order appointing me (31st January 1887) was after my conversation with Mr. Crawford." He paid the Rs. 500 to Hanmatrao a few days after the 10th February 1887.

47. Bapat had thus been pushed on between May 1886 and February 1887 from the fourth to the first grade of Mamlatdars. There was no material immediate benefit to him in salary, but he had a better place to fall back upon when he should leave the Commissioner's office, and the path was smoothed for him to a Deputy Collectorship. Bapat's savings bank accounts so far corroborate his statements that they show that he drew out Rs. 700 on 5th June 1886 from his wife's account and Rs. 300 from his own.

Vishnu A. Patwardhan confirms Bapat's story by saying that in May 1886 he took a message from Hanmantrao to Bapat and was afterwards present at the interview between them.

48. There are in the case as thus epitomized such facts as should be looked for if the accusation were true. The curious summons KT, dated 4th June 1886, is wholly unaccounted for by Mr. Crawford. The sums drawn out of the saving's bank by Bapat correspond nearly, but not exactly, with what he says he advanced by way of loan to Mr. Crawford. Bapat was specially favoured in the way of promotion in July 1886, and when the arrangements then made had proved abortive he was again specially promoted in November 1886. This appointment was contrary to the rules made in 1885, under which all Mamlatdars had equal claims to promotion according to the order in which they passed the examination according to the higher standard.

49. The Commissioners dwell on what they deem "the improbabilities on the face of this story," but these fade away on close examination, except indeed the improbability that a man in Mr. Crawford's position should accept loans from a dependant. Mr. Crawford had, no doubt, in April recommended Bapat's retention in his office. This would probably be known amongst the establishment. But from the letter (KX), dated 1st June 1886, written by Mr. Crawford, it appears that the proposal had not yet been formally sanctioned. He says, "I have already asked for his services for six months." This letter was written just before the negotiation with Hanmantrao was brought to a close. Mr. Crawford's letter (KT) is dated 4th June 1886. It was thus not at all unlikely that Bapat at this time should both have some fears as to his retaining any position in the office and some hopes of promotion in the changes then impending. The Governor's Private Secretary, in fact, on the 30th May 1886, mentioned Bapat as a possibly fit person for the post of Native Assistant (Ex. KW), a suggestion which Mr. Crawford two days afterwards either perverted or wholly misconceived (Ex. KX). That there was in fact something to be gained which might be a substantial consideration for Bapat's loan, the events of the next few months demonstrated.

50. If the payment of money in June 1886 is proved the further payment to which Bapat deposes as having been made in February 1887 cannot be deemed improbable. Promotion to the first grade had a substantial value even without an immediate increase of salary. Bapat and Thakar were both anxious to take the place of Sathe, who it was thought would go to Bhor, and Exhibit LY, dated 15th, January 1887, shows that Mr. Crawford was looking after Bapat's interests. Having thus benefited by his liberality already and having good prospects in view, what was there improbable in his adding Rs. 500 to the Rs. 1,000 he had already lent to Mr. Crawford?

51. The Commissioners point out what is quite true, that we have only Bapat's own word for what he did with the sums Rs. 700 and Rs. 300 drawn by him from the savings bank. The facts of these drafts having been made were, it seems, adduced by way of corroboration of Bapat's story or to anticipate the objection that the sources of the alleged payments to Mr. Crawford had not been shown. When the Commissioners further suggest that the Rs. 300 drawn in February 1887 may probably have gone towards making up the sum of Rs. 2,000 given by Bapat in that month to his father, they must have overlooked the document KU, which shows that Bapat withdrew Rs. 2,000 from his wife's account on the 12th February 1887, besides the Rs. 300 drawn from his own on the 2nd February 1887 (Ex. KZ).

52. The fact of the actual delivery of the two sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 to Mr. Crawford by Bapat depends on the witness's own sole statement. No one saw the payments made. But the case seems to be one in which the principle recognized in the Indian Evidence Act may properly be applied. The transfer of the money was veiled under the decent semblance of a loan. Bapat, as his own evidence shows, was a man of some means. He had a very high caracter, such that he had gained the favourable opinion of the Governor. Had there been any design on Bapat's part to foist a false story on the Government and the Commissioners, it would have been an obvious and easy device to make his withdrawals of money, as *ex. gr.* the Rs. 700 and 2,000, correspond precisely with the sums alleged to have been paid to Mr. Crawford. If, having gained such benefits as he received from Mr. Crawford without any equivalent, Bapat then turned round and accused his benefactor of corruption, it was an instance of gratuitous and unnatural malevolence as well as of gross perjury. There is no prior reason for supposing Bapat capable of these enormities.

53. The circumstances under which Bapat was temporarily suspended have already been discussed. He came forward reluctantly to give information, fearing that he might become the victim of some misrepresentations. There is nothing in the facts to make it probable that Bapat's story was false. It is entitled to credit unless it is opposed by indisputable facts.

54. The Commissioners think "there is nothing in Mr. Crawford's action (towards Bapat) to excite suspicion." His promotion from the fourth to the first grade of Mamlatdars was not, they say, unprecedented. If not unprecedented it was very unusual, and the instances with which the Commissioners compare it arose under entirely different circumstances and rules. Pendse entered the service before passing an examination according to the higher standard was made indispensable. He was the only M. A. in the Native Revenue service when made Chitnis by the Commissioner in 1879. He passed through all the grades of Mamlatdars and was ranked as a Deputy Collector as soon as that rank became an attribute of the Native Assistantship.

Chitgubai also passed an examination according to the higher standard before that became compulsory in 1879. He obtained promotion accordingly and took precedence even of Soman, otherwise his senior, but who passed the examination after him.

Sathe passed the examination long before his contemporaries. He did not supersede any senior who had passed by the higher standard. Bharde's is a similar case.

55. Since 1879, when the examination instead of being voluntary, became compulsory, promotion has been regulated by seniority amongst those who have passed. Thus Bapat's rapid rise as a Mamlatdar was wholly irregular, though he might well after a time have been rewarded for his good service with the rank of Deputy Collector. These somewhat intricate details of the administrative system seem not to have been quite correctly apprehended by the Commissioners. Bapat's position in the Commissioner's office was all along precarious. His promotion gave him a better place to fall back upon and so a better starting-point for promotion in the event of his reversion to the general line of service. It was an earnest of good things to be obtained in the Commissioner's own establishment should any places there, as seemed likely, become available.

56. There seems also to have been some misapprehension on the part of the Commissioners as to the events discussed by them in the second paragraph of page 34 of their report. The documents KS to KX show that in May 1886 Bapat was growing somewhat uneasy as to his prospects. On the 27th May 1886 Mr. Crawford sent a rather discouraging reply to his application of the 26th. On the 1st June 1886 he said it would be unfair to seniors to give to Bapat the place of Native Assistant. Bapat's conferences with Patwardhan and Hanmantrao must have been almost simultaneous with the letter last mentioned, but probably a little later, for Mr. Crawford's hurried and almost passionate summons KT is dated 4th June 1886. It was not likely, supposing the evidence in any degree true, that he lost a moment after hearing from Hanmantrao of Bapat's pliability in seeking to take advantage of it. The Rs. 700 were drawn out on the 5th June 1886. As to the events of January 1887 a reference to the documents KY shows that when it was thought that the Native Assistant Sathe was going to Bhor, Bapat applied for his post on the 15th January 1887, offering to take the work in addition to his own. Mr. Crawford replied: "I will recommend you for the place when your own special appointment terminates at the end of February. I should stultify myself by going further." He was willing therefore to do all that he could with a prospect of success in behalf of Bapat. More than this Bapat could not expect.

57. The whole history of the relations between Mr. Crawford and Bapat when examined in detail seems thus certainly not to weaken, but in some material degree to confirm, the truth of Bapat's evidence. Mr. Crawford's denial has to be taken for what it is worth. It leaves the letter K T unexplained; it is impaired in its effect by the circumstances previously adverted to. On a careful consideration of the whole case it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that there is, to say the least, a great preponderance of probability in favour of the truth of the charge.

58. The case of Ganesh Pandurang Thakar is connected with that of Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat by the circumstance that both were in January 1887 candidates for the office of Native Assistant to the Commissioner expected to be vacated by Sathe's employment at Bhor. When Thakar, who had an excellent reputation, asked Mr. Crawford for the place, Mr. Crawford, he says, told him that Bapat would be appointed should there be a vacancy. This accords with Bapat's story already discussed.

59. Towards the end of January 1887 Thakar says he paid a visit to Mr. Crawford at Poona and urged his claims to be made a Deputy Collector or a Forest Settlement Officer. He continues: "Then Mr. Crawford said he knew my claims and would take interest in me and look after me." Then he said to me he was in great pecuniary difficulties and he asked me to give him Rs. 1,000.........The words......were to this effect: 'You should help me and I will help you......I said I would think and see what I could do.......When I was going, Mr. Crawford pointed to Hanmantrao and told me to pay the money to him as soon as possible." Thakar then went to Ahmednagar and there consulted his brother Govind P. Thakar, who advised him to satisfy Mr. Crawford's demand. He accordingly drew Rs. 1,000 from the savings bank on the 31st January 1887, took it to Poona and paid it to Hanmantrao. It does not appear that Thakar stipulated for any particular piece of promotion or was promised any. He paid or lent for general favour.

60. That Ganesh Pandurang Thakar drew out Rs. 1,000 on the 31st January 1887 is proved by his savings bank book. A savkar, Ganesh Narayan Nagarkar, gave notes to him in exchange for silver; some of the notes he obtained at the treasury in Thakar's name. Govind Thakar confirms the story of his brother's conference with him. Kharkar was a friend of Thakar's, and he says that on Thakar's arrival from Ahmednagar about 5 A. M. he came to his house at Poona, where he had stayed on previous occasions. The Commissioners observe that Kharkar's house is not on the nearest line between the railway station and Hanmantrao's, but Thakar was not likely to go to Hanmantrao's house at 5 A. M. When he did go from Kharkar's at about 6 A. M. he told Kharkar of the demand and that he was going to pay the Rs. 1,000 to Hanmantrao. On his return he said he had paid the money. The Commissioners think this second call at Kharkar's improbable, but as Thakar would naturally bring some few articles with him from Ahmednagar and leave them at his friend's while he went to Hanmantrao's, it seems most likely that he should call at Kharkar's on returning. It does not appear that he was pressed for time. Kharkar's statement on the trial of Hanmantrao that he had not made any statement against Mr. Crawford and did not intend to make any, is explained by him as referring to his own dealings, and it seems clear that this must have been his real intention (Proc. p., 127, 128). The seeming misstatement is thus got rid of.

61. The corroborative evidence in this case as in others does not go to the precise point of the demand by Mr. Crawford of the money, or the placing of the notes in the hands of Hanmantrao according to Mr. Crawford's direction. Short of this, however, the circumstances that might be expected to attend such a transaction as Thakar describes are clearly proved. It is not easy to conceive that Thakar should have drawn out Rs. 1,000 from the savings banks in January 1887 in order to make evidence of a fabricated charge in September 1888. If it be suggested that a false story has been grafted on to a real draft made for some legitimate purpose, then the observation recurs that the drawing of money by many persons at many different places just before alleged furtive payments to Mr. Crawford or to Hanmantrao by Mr. Crawford's direction would be a most extraordinary coincidence unless their stories were generally true. Either their stories must be generally true or there must have been a vast conspiracy extending throughout the Central Division, with no other object than to ruin and disgrace a popular and distinguished official. Thakar can have had no purpose of gain or revenge to further by a false denunciation of Mr. Crawford. He must have known the peril of such a step. His position was a good one, and he had an ambition corresponding to his character, which stood high. Here are combined all the usual sanctions of truth. There is no reason to suppose that Thakar would be insensible to them. In spite, then, of Mr. Crawford's denial, the charge in this case must be held proved. It was *a priori*, of course most unlikely that Mr. Crawford should have condescended to ask for money from a subordinate, but it is still more unlikely that so many persons from different places and having different interests should all tell gratuitous falsehoods—should without any moving cause and without a particle of truth tell stories all contradicting the presumption in Mr. Crawford's favour.

62. The case of Kharkar is one of extreme simplicity. He was serving as Deputy Alienation Assistant to the Commissioner when the place of Assistant fell vacant on the 1st April 1887. He was put to act in the vacant place and was naturally anxious for the substantive appointment by which his income of Rs. 150 a month would be doubled. A draft order for his appointment was, according to his testimony and that of Pendse, submitted to Mr. Crawford early in April. For one reason or another this draft was not returned, and when early in June Kharkar spoke to Mr. Crawford on the subject, Mr. Crawford said he was short of money and asked him for a loan of Rs. 1,500. He replied that he could not spare more than Rs. 500. His appointment was made with retrospective effect from the 1st April previous, and then he handed Rs. 500 to Mr. Crawford.

63. Mr. Crawford, of course, denies this story. The Commissioners think that Kharkar is sufficienty discredited by his having said on the trial of Hanmantrao that he had not made any statement against Mr. Crawford, nor did he intend to do so. Kharkar afterwards gave a memorandum of this case to Mr. Ommanney, who had charge of the inquiry, owing, as he says, to alarm caused by Bhimbhai telling him that Mr. Ommanney had evidence against him. The Commissioners say, "If it is true, it is strange that no evidence was produced before us"; but it seems, really strange that evidence should not have been produced against Kharkar, who was not under trial. Nor, indeed, would Bhimbhai, supposition that there was evidence, be at all equivalent to the actual existence of evidence.

64. Kharkar's story seems probable in itself. He had no motive for injuring Mr. Crawford. His attitude on the trial of Hanmantrao showed that he entertained a friendly feeling towards Mr. Crawford. He was alarmed and made a clean breast of what he knew. This is the natural and reasonabe account of the matter. It seems more likely that Mr. Crawford's denial should have been false than that Kharkar's accusation should have been a mere malignant invention. On the latter supposition, Kharkar must have been guilty of the most gratuitous and blackest ingratitude. He could not have supposed that the evidence Mr Ommanney had would correspond to a wholly imaginary transaction, and on the whole the probabilities are greatly against Mr. Crawford.

65. Soman's case, if his testimony is true, is like Bapat's and Thakar's, one of a virtually forced loan. He was Mamlatdar of Erandol in Khandesh when an order was made transferring him to Valva in Satara. This would have been highly inconvenient to him. He obtained from his superior, Mr. Loch, a letter to Mr. Crawford deprecating his removal, and having furnished himself with Rs. 1,000 he went to Poona. There he got into communication with Hanmantrao, who took him at night to Mr. Crawford's house. There Hanmantrao first spoke to Mr. Crawford and then introduced Soman. Soman represented his case and Mr. Crawford gave him a letter to Mr. Loch, asking him to put Soman in to act as Mamlatdar at Chopoda.

After giving Soman this letter Mr. Crawford, according to Soman's statement, said he was much pressed for money and demanded Rs. 1,500, which as Soman understood, was to be a loan. Soman demurred and haggled, but at last consented to give Rs. 1,000 at once and Rs. 500 afterwards. He paid the money to Hanmantrao. On his return to Khandesh, he was posted to Nandurbar, and he has remained in the district ever since.

66. Such is the story of Soman. The statement of Rambhau cannot be considered as affording any material support to it, though quite consistent with it. It has no other corroboration. The Commissioners object to it that it shows only a loan, not a payment for favours. The distinction seems purely one of theory or of names. Then it is objected, Samon having Mr. Loch's letter, would naturally go at once to Mr. Crawford. Why he furnished himself with money, and why he went to Hanmantrao, Soman could probably have explained, had he been questioned on these subjects in cross-examination. As he was not, mere conjectures seem out of place. The account of what took place at Mr. Crawford's house, instead of being improbable, has a remarkable verisimilitude. Soman describes himself as protesting and haggling for easier terms in exactly the way that was to be expected. The mere fact that terms had been in some measure arranged, would not at all prevent this in a native. It is not to be supposed that "he brought the Rs. 1,000 to Poona" definitely "intending to pay the money as a bribe." He probably brought—*did* bring it if his own account is true—as a means of meeting such a contingency as might very likely arise. That would not prevent his struggling for the easiest terms.

67. It is not easy, then, to accept the reasoning of the Commissioners in the paragraph which has just been discussed. But in saying that Mr. Crawford's orders and recommendations are *prima facie* consistent with an honest discharge of his duty they are undoubtedly right. The only point calling for observation is that while Mr. Loch asked for Soman's retention at Erandol on account of his local experience Mr. Crawford, while keeping him in Khandesh, sent him first to Nandurbar and then to Pachora, thus satisfying Soman's own wishes rather than those of the Collector.

(To be continued.)

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PERSONALITIES.

PURE [illegible]

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK is delighted with the cordiality of his reception in England, writes a home paper. There were apprehensions that the recent quarrel with Sir Robert Morier would have made his English friends a little cold, but not so. Political speculations as to the objects of his visit are rather laughed at by well-informed Germans. Count Herbert didn't go about Samoa, for that has to be settled at a conference; nor about Zanzibar, for the Marquis of Salisbury is the most obedient servant of the German Chancellor on that point; nor about the visit of the German Emperor in July, for it is too soon to make any preparations for that. He says himself that he only came here because he likes England and Englishmen, and enjoys a visit here whenever he can get it. There is a whisper that the love for an English lady, on which his father rather frowns, may have had somet hing to do with this predilection for Britannia's shores.

***

It is not particularly to be regretted, remarks a London correspondent, that Sir A. Lyall has refused, after a number of other people had refused it, the Governorship of the Cape. Your Indian administrator, being engaged in ruling people whose notions of their duty is passive obedience, is not exactly the man to be put over people who have wills of their own. Besides, the conflict of interests in South Africa is so acute that the Governor should possess tact—which Sir A. Lyall does not. The possession of administrative authority in India spoils all but the best natures; it makes them conceited, dictatorial, pretentious. Sir A. Lyall cares more for books than for men. He has written some good magazine articles on religious topics, and some tolerable verse.

***

It has been suggested that the Marquis of Lorne should go to the Cape. But that won't do, says a contemporary. The Marquis of Lorne is too mild mannered and amiable a man for the rough politics of the Cape, wherein Englishmen, Dutchmen, "Africanders," Boers, are all at loggerheads. No. The post with which the Marquis of Lorne's name has been connected within the last two or three weeks is the Governorship of Victoria or of New South Wales. The Marquis of Lorne and his wife would do well either in Melbourne or in Sydney. The Antipodean Englands are doing things in their own way. They only want a Vice-Monarch who will reign, but not govern; and the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess can do that most graciously. The Marquis of Lorne may not be much of a genius, it continues, but he's a better fellow than ninety-nine in a hundred of the superior persons who abuse him.

***

Sir Charles Warren left England the other day on foreign service, likely to last two or three years at least. Having figured as the "Cock Warren" of the North London dramatic geniuses, he goes to figure as cock of the walk in the "City of the Tiger"—for such is the meaning of the name Singapore. Singapore is a hot place; but so is the London Home Office, on occasion. Sir Charles is a brave man, who has conscientiously tried to do his duty in the station whereto it pleased Providence and Mr. Matthews to call him. An engineer officer, he is expected to look to the proper fortification of the pretty seaport with the sporting name.

***

Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury, who celebrated her 76th birthday a fortnight ago, married the first Marquis as his second wife in 1833; and is the first of an almost, if not quite, unique trio, in the Peerage of widows, as the widows of the second and third holders of the title are still living. "Lady A." as she is familiarly addressed in society, is one of the most popular women in "the Court set," and is invariably one of those invited to meet Royal guests at a country house.

***

She is a typical example of the *grande dame* of the earlier school, when society was not so easily opened to the successful adventurer of the piquante actress. To dignified manners she adds the attraction of being a brilliant and amusing talker. She is a noticeable figure in any assemblage, for not only is she very tall and erect, carrying herself with an ease and grace that many a woman a third her age might envy, but she wears a quantity of fair brown hair dressed at the sides of her head in a fashion peculiarly and distinctively her own. She is the possessor of some splendid emeralds, and dresses very effectively. Despite her age, she is, when staying in the country, an energetic walker. Her town residence is in Hertford-street, Mayfair.

***

Mr. Gladstone walks so uprightly and carries himself so vigorously that he is always spoken of as a tall man. He is probably under 5ft. 9in. Lord Randolph Churchill, whom wicked Mr Harry Furniss has physically belittled in the eyes of England, could probably give him two inches. Another common mistake is to suppose that the Member for Paddington's historic moustache *en croc* is dark. Height is very deceptive. Slight men generally look taller than they are, and a stoop greatly detracts from height. The long-bodied man looks shorter than he is—unless on horseback or sitting. The long-legged man appears taller than he is—when standing or walking.

***

There is a funny story told, which has not found its way into print, of how Mr. Herbert Spencer was once converted from theoretical opinion to a more practical view. His sister had nine daughters, and he was continually impressing upon her the advantages of moral suasion in the up-bringing of children, and the utter superfluity of punishment, arguing that children would always do as they were bidden if it were only rightly put to them. The lady bore it all without taking it much to heart, till one day domestic arrangements found her without either of her two nurses. She called the Philosopher, and told him that the time had come when he might try the effect of his theories upon her little flock; and take them all out for the afternoon.

***

Mr. Spencer was very ready and willing to accede, and so took his nieces, who were one and all very fond of their uncle, for a romp in the fields. But alas for his beautiful principles, the little girls absolutely refused to listen to the wisest requests based on the most philosophical arguments, and stole his tall hat for a flower-basket, used his umbrella as a tent, rolled down hillocks, climbed hedges, and were deaf, in short, to every entreaty. When the shades of evening fell, and Mr. Spencer took them back to their mother, he could only say, sadly, in answer to her inquiries as to how they had behaved, "They have all been very naughty children, and deserve to be well whipped."

***

Among the portraits in the Academy some years ago was that of a very handsome woman, with massive, well-shaped features, a beautiful complexion, and steadfast, brave, and withal kindly eyes. This was Mrs. Hungerford-Pollen, wife of the private secretary of Lord Ripon. Mrs. Pollen is the mother of a family of splendid young giants, with all her own beauty and strength. The first break in the circle of handsome and frank young athletes has come. On Friday (29th ult.) a telegram reached the India Office to announce the death of Lieutenant Hungerford Pollen, R. E.,—Mrs. Pollen's second eldest son.

***

Poor young fellow, he was but thirty years of age He was educated—like most of his brothers—under Cardinal Newman at the Oratory School at Birmingham, and was trained for his profession at Woolwich. He served in the Egyptian campaign, and had two medals; he was afterwards on the staff of Lord Ripon as aide-de-camp; and in the Lushai Expedition, on which he died, he was in command of the survey party. He was a most promising young soldier; and a man of many accomplishments. It is but a few weeks since sketches from his pencil appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. To his parents the shock has been indescribable. His poor mother was actively engaged in canvassing for the Liberal candidate at Enfield when the telegram came that confined her to her desolate home.

***

A correspondent writes to a home paper:—"A Russian gipsy has made a singular impression on the Czar and his relations. Whilst out bear-hunting many years ago, the sybil, not knowing the son of the then Emperor, prophesied, on gazing at the palm of his hand, that, among other things, he would not survive his forty-sixth birthday. Of course, the Prince laughed at the time, but since then nearly all that the prophetess foretold has come true. On the 10th of last month the Czar arrived at his forty-fifth birthday. He is very superstitious, and it is said that the Czarina, whose health is not good, is fully aware of the prophecy, which is seriously disturbing her husband's piece of mind, and beginning to react on her own nervous condition. It is also rumoured that the Princess of Wales is very concerned at the apprehensions obtaining in her sister's family-circle."

AN impassioned Bengali Barrister at Rangoon the other day rather astonished the Commissioner of Pegu and Sessions Judge on a criminal appeal he was arguing before that officer by asking him if he thought that his client, a man in a respectable position, was a likely sort of person to have "murdered a buffalo."

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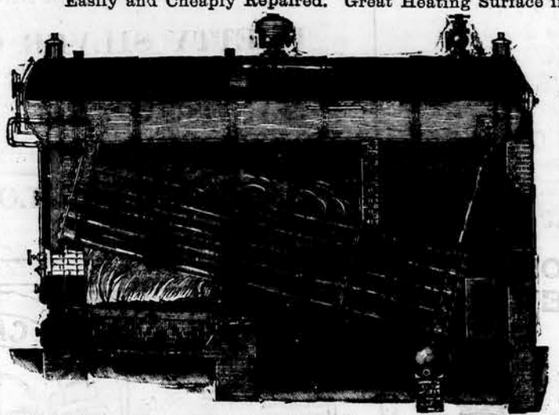
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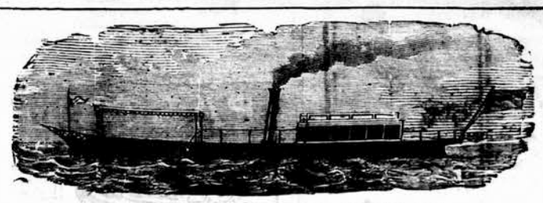
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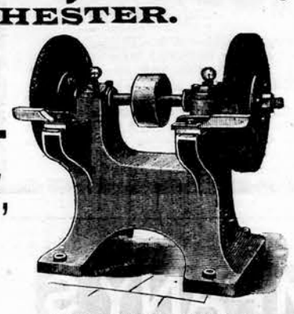
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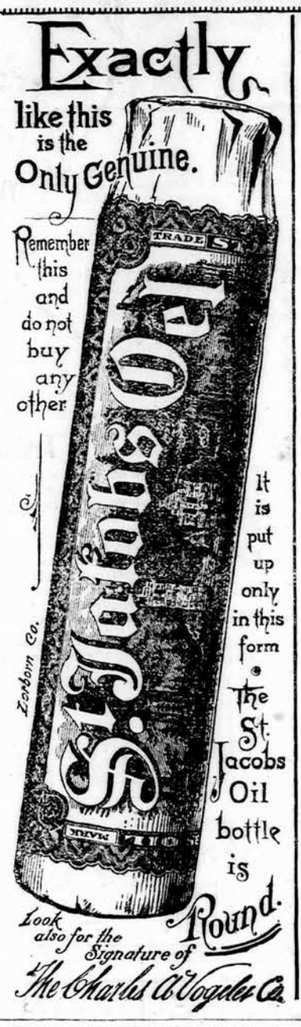
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